

Iraqi parliamentarian in Amman

AMMAN (J.T.) — An Iraqi parliamentarian, Sa'ad Qas'em Hammoudi, arrived in Amman on Monday for consultations on the latest Iranian offensive in the Gulf war. Mr. Hammoudi, who is chairman of the Foreign and Arab Affairs Committee of Iraq's National Assembly, will meet with Lower House Speaker Akel Al Fayed and with Mr. Abdul Rahman Bourawi, secretary general of the Arab Parliamentary Union (APU), who is expected to arrive here tomorrow, an official statement said. Upon arrival here Mr. Hammoudi lauded Jordan's position in support of Iraq and also praised an APU statement that was issued on Monday. "Still, we expect Arab parliamentarians to take a stronger position in support of Iraq," the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, quoted him as saying.

Jordan, Oman sign protocol

MUSCAT (Petra) — Jordan and Oman on Monday signed an economic and commercial protocol aimed at developing and strengthening bilateral relations. Signing the protocol for the Jordanian government was Dr. Rajai Muasher, minister of industry, trade and supply. Oman's Minister of Industry and Trade Salim Al Ghazali signed the accord on the Sultanate's behalf. Under the agreement, importation and exportation from and to either country will be regularised and investment opportunities will be provided. The agreement also calls for setting up joint projects in both countries and for the formation of a joint committee to supervise the implementation of its provisions and to discuss means of strengthening commercial and economic cooperation.

Crown Prince visits TV and cine company

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan on Monday called at the Jordanian Company for Television, Cine and Radio Production and listened to a briefing by the company's director general, Muneer Al Durra, on the company's achievements and plans. Mr. Durra said the company will produce useful television programmes in accordance with the principles laid down by the company's board of directors. These principles provide for diversifying and upgrading the level of production, Mr. Durra added. Prince Hassan toured the company's studios and premises and saw the company's equipment.

Tehran blast kills 1, injures 6

NICOSIA (AP) — A bomb exploded at a bus station near a city park in southern Tehran on Monday, killing one person and wounding six others, Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) reported. The agency said the explosion at the "Martyr Fayyaz-Bakhti" terminal shattered windows in nearby buildings and damaged four buses. IRNA said the bomb was planted by "agents of imperialism."

Masri meets Renton in London

LONDON (Petra) — Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri met here on Monday with British Minister of State for Middle East Affairs Timothy Renton. Mr. Masri briefed the British minister on the results of a recent meeting of a seven-man Arab League committee on the Gulf war and its call for the U.N. Security Council to hold an extraordinary session to discuss the recent escalation in the conflict. The foreign minister also outlined the Arab stand vis-a-vis the developments in the Gulf war. The meeting was attended by Jordanian Ambassador to Britain Nabih Al Nime.

Sharari leaves for Damascus

AMMAN (Petra) — Youth Minister Hisham Al Sharari left for Damascus on Monday to take part in the third conference of the Syrian General Sport Federation which opens there on Tuesday. Accompanying the minister to the conference is Jordan Youth Organisation Director General Mohammad Jameel Abu Al Tayyeb.

U.S. space official reassigned

WASHINGTON (AP) — Philip E. Culbertson has been relieved of his duties as the U.S. space agency's general manager, and those duties will be taken over by William Graham, officials said. The move, effective immediately, was linked to last month's space shuttle explosion, Charles Redmond, a spokesman for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), said Sunday. Mr. Culbertson, who was responsible for handling the space agency's day-to-day operations, will be assigned to other duties at NASA, but those duties have not yet been spelled out, Redmond said.

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Most Iranian invaders eliminated, Iraq says

Combined agency dispatches

MOST OF the Iranian invasion force that crossed into southern Iraq eight days ago has been wiped out, a counter-attack force commander said Monday.

Lieutenant-General Sabah Al Fakhri, commander of three Iraqi columns attacking the Iranians, said: "Iraqi troops have eliminated the biggest part of the Iranian force that crossed the Shatt Al Arab and are now throwing a chain around other enemy troops."

"They have no choice but to surrender or die," Gen. Fakhri told the Iraqi News Agency (INA). Iran claims it has occupied 805 square kilometres of Iraqi territory since its troops stormed across the Shatt Al Arab waterway border between the two countries on Feb. 9.

But Gen. Fakhri said his troops had liberated several positions from Iranian forces which held them last week.

One Iraqi column is advancing down the western side of the Shatt towards Ma'amir, some 20 kilometres north of the dissolved oil port of Fao, parts of which the Iranians have held since last Tuesday.

Another has been heading south along the main highway from Basra, Iraq's second city, with the third approaching the Iranians from the west along the Gulf coast opposite Kuwait's Bubiyan Island across the narrow Khawr Abd Allah strait. Baghdad Television has shown

ermitted to make this battle the end of the Iranian regime," the broadcast added.

Tehran radio reported on Monday that Iranian troops captured an Iraqi control post which directed air strikes on tankers using Iran's main Kharg Island oil terminal.

It quoted a war communique as saying the post was north of Fao. The post contained sophisticated European radar and listening devices, it claimed.

Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal and Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah arrived in Baghdad on Monday on a previously unannounced visit for talks with President Saddam Hussein, INA said.

Prince Saud visited Damascus on Sunday with Sheikh Sabah for talks with Syrian officials including President Hafez Al Assad.

Syria backs Iran in the conflict and their visit was aimed at seeking its support to end the fighting, diplomats said.

Speaking before leaving Syria, Prince Saud told Reuters his talks in Damascus had been positive and had achieved good results, but did not elaborate.

Sheikh Sabah said Syria was concerned at the situation on the waterfront, but gave no indication it had softened its support for Tehran.

An envoy of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak also arrived in Baghdad on Monday with a letter to President Hussein, INA said.

Algeria denounces 'butchering' in Gulf, page 2

France orders troops into Chad after raid on N'djamena airport

PARIS (Agencies) — France announced on Monday it was moving a deterrent force including warplanes to Chad following an air raid on the airport of the capital N'djamena which Defence Minister Paul Quilès dismissed as "a piece of bluff."

The Libyan news agency JANA said that the air raid earlier in the day on the airport in N'djamena was carried out by Chadian rebel forces.

The agency was quoted on state-run Tripoli Radio as saying that sources close to the rebels, who are backed by Libya, said the raid was a "test-for-let" reprisal for France's air raid Sunday on an airstrip in northern Chad.

JANA said the attack on the N'djamena airport "rendered it unusable" and that all the raiding jets returned safely to base.

Mr. Quilès said Monday that the airport had been bombed by a Soviet-made Libyan Tupolev-22. The Libyans are known to have Tupolev jets in their arsenal of 535 warplanes. The rebels are not known to have their own air force.

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some of them to take up positions at Abeche in the desert east of the capital.

"Our planes will soon be stationed in N'djamena," Mr. Quilès said.

Military experts in Paris said some of the 12 Jaguar strike aircraft now based at Bangui in the neighbouring Central African Republic would be moved to N'djamena as soon as anti-aircraft defences around the airport were installed.

Mr. Quilès described the attack on N'djamena airport early Monday as "a blind raid" by a lone plane which dropped its bombs from 5,000 metres, far too high for any accuracy.

"This means there could have been civilian casualties and more serious damage," he said.

The Tupolev-22, a twin-engine swept-wing jet which was the first Soviet supersonic bomber when unveiled 25 years ago, stayed at high altitude to avoid French Crotale anti-aircraft missiles, which have a maximum range of 4,000 metres.

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His Majesty King Hussein on Monday confers with Dr. Osama Al Baz, political adviser to Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak (Petra photo)

6 Israeli soldiers killed or wounded in Lebanon attack UNIFIL checks retaliatory Israeli advance

SIDON, Lebanon (Agencies) — Israeli troops of the U.N. peacekeeping force in South Lebanon fired on an Israeli column on Monday after at least six Israeli troops were killed or wounded in a commando ambush, Lebanese security sources said.

The sources, quoted by Reuters, said Lebanese commandos scored a direct hit on an Israeli vehicle near Bint Jbeil, inside Israel's self-styled "security zone" in South Lebanon.

An Israeli column of four tanks, six armoured personnel carriers, two trucks and a mobile operations room then advanced north of the zone, the sources said.

Irish troops of the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) fired on the Israelis with automatic weapons as they advanced into UNIFIL-controlled territory and halted the column near the villages of Sultaniyeh and Deir Antar, Reuters said but UNIFIL spokesman Timor Goksel said the report was incorrect. "There was no firing from UNIFIL," he said.

A second Israeli column meanwhile laid down a curtain of fire as it searched valleys near Habis village.

Militia sources told Reuters the Israelis landed commandos by helicopter at two points but this could not be confirmed.

Eight Israeli jets earlier screamed low over the southern port of Tyre and nearby villages but there were no reports that they had carried out raids.

Israeli soldiers missing

The Israeli action came after Lebanese commandos kidnapped two of their men, security sources quoted by AP said.

The security sources, who spoke on condition they were not identified, said mechanised Israeli units swept into villages north of the "security zone" in a widespread dragnet for their missing men and their captors.

Low-flying gunships clattered over the rugged hills in the region, strafing and rocketing fields and suspected commando hideouts while tanks and armoured personnel carriers fanned out, Beirut Radio reported. The Israelis raided the nearby villages of Sakra, Jumajimneh and Majdel Silm, Habis, Deir Quintar and Sultana just north of the "security zone," sources told AP.

The sources said the commandos of the National Resistance Front captured the two

Lebanese soldiers in an ambush near Bint Jbeil.

Beirut Radio said earlier that four Israeli troops were killed and four captured by commandos near Bint Jbeil.

The radio quoted unidentified U.N. sources. But UNIFIL officials reached by telephone said only that two Israeli soldiers were captured.

Monday's push was the biggest operation the Israelis have mounted north of the "security zone" since Dec. 3, when several hundred troops with gunships and tanks attacked a base of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command near Hasbaya.

Lebanese President Amin Gemayel told envoys of the five permanent U.N. Security Council members this month that Israel was trimming Lebanon's borders and annexing part of its territory.

He accused Israel of taking advantage of Lebanon's sharpening political crisis to seize Lebanese land.

The Israeli-backed "South Lebanon Army" militia as well as some 1,000 Israeli troops and security men control the "security zone," a strip of territory up to 12 kilometres deep.

French aide urges U.S. to accept 'Baby Doc'

PARIS (R) — France, stung by a bungled plan to fly Jean-Claude Duvalier to the United States, on Monday called on Washington to shoulder responsibility for the fallen Haitian dictator and give him refuge.

Senior presidential aide Guy Penne told French Radio that if efforts failed to find a permanent home in exile for Mr. Duvalier, dubbed "Baby Doc" after he succeeded his late father Francois "Papa Doc" Duvalier, the U.S. should take Mr. Duvalier off French hands.

"He came in an American plane and we would like the Americans to take charge of the baby," said Mr. Penne, adviser for African affairs to President Francois Mitterrand.

"It was only because we thought of the Haitian people that Duvalier is here. His fate is of little interest to us," he added.

French officials say no country has yet been found to host the ousted "president-for-life" who fled Haiti aboard a U.S. air force plane on Feb. 7 and has been cloistered since then in a luxury hotel in the French lakeside resort of Talloires.

A French scheme to get rid of its embarrassing guest by flying him to New York on Sunday came unstuck when Washington branded the former dictator an "undesirable alien" and ruled out letting him in.

The French External Relations Ministry on Monday refused to comment on the reported foul-up, saying only that Paris and Washington were working together to find a refuge. But official sources and diplomats confirmed there had been a "misunderstanding."

Syria and allies concerned over Gemayel's bid for Western support

BEIRUT (R) — Syria and its Lebanese allies fear President Amin Gemayel may try to draw Western powers into the deepening crisis in Lebanon, political sources said Monday.

Mr. Gemayel left Beirut on Sunday for Paris and officials said he was to have talks with French President Francois Mitterrand on Tuesday.

"The Syrians are sensitive about the visit. They believe the purpose is to internationalise the Lebanese problem, and Syria is strongly against this," said one source.

Mr. Gemayel's pro-Syrian opponents have repeatedly demanded the 44-year-old Maronite Christian's resignation after he refused to endorse a Damascus-mediated militia accord to end

Lebanon's civil war.

The Voice of Lebanon radio said the U.S. ambassadors to Lebanon and Syria, Reginald Bartholomew and William Eagleton, were in Washington for consultations on Lebanon.

They would also discuss with State Department officials the abduction of Americans in Beirut, the radio said.

Diplomatic sources in Paris said Mr. Gemayel was expected to seek political support from President Mitterrand in private talks on Tuesday.

Mr. Gemayel arrived in Paris officially to attend a summit of French-speaking leaders. However the sources said the main aim of his visit was to discuss his country's latest political crisis with Mr. Mitterrand.

In an interview with Le Monde newspaper last week, Mr. Gemayel reaffirmed his resolve to complete his term of office which expires in 1988.

"I am a democratically elected president... the people are torn apart, the land is divided, the institutions are virtually paralysed... resignation in such circumstances would lead to a total breakdown," he said.

France has strong cultural and historical ties with Lebanon and has so far supported Mr. Gemayel in a succession of political crises. During a visit to Beirut last April, French External Relations Minister Roland Dumas urged all Lebanese factions to rally behind the "legitimate authorities," namely the Gemayel government.

Aquino gives an 'earful' of advice to Habib on situation in Philippines

MANILA (Agencies) — Opposition leader Corason Aquino gave President Ronald Reagan's special envoy "an earful" of advice on Monday on the political situation in the Philippines as her supporters followed her call to hit the pockets of friends of President Ferdinand Marcos.

Mrs. Aquino, widow of assassinated opposition leader Benigno Aquino who says Mr. Marcos cheated her of victory in the Feb. 7 presidential election, met Philip Habib as her supporters pulled money out of seven banks which she said were run by the president's "cronies".

Shares in another of her targets, the giant San Miguel Brewing and Food Corporation, also fell.

The government quickly moved to mop up money spent in the election — which led to widespread allegations of vote buying — by

raising interest rates to between 28 and 30 per cent from the current 19 to 21.5 per cent.

Central Bank Governor Jose Fernandez did not say how much was spent on the poll but admitted that nearly nine billion pesos (\$450 million) had been pumped into the economy.

In a statement issued after the hour-long meeting with Mr. Habib, Mrs. Aquino sharply disputed Mr. Reagan's assessment of the presidential election.

She said Filipinos "expect the understanding and support of the friends of democracy everywhere."

Mrs. Aquino's camp was infuriated last week when Mr. Reagan suggested in a news conference that both sides might have been guilty of election abuses.

Mrs. Aquino on Monday repeated her assertion that she was

the rightful president of the Philippines and pledged to intensify efforts to topple Mr. Marcos.

In the first of a series of radio broadcasts, she said Mr. Marcos stole the election from her through fraud and violence.

"I do not want to be part of any coalition government. All I want for Marcos is to resign," she added.

Mrs. Aquino said she told Mr. Habib that the only way to resolve the crisis was for Mr. Marcos to step down.

But victory could only be achieved by the Filipino people themselves, she said. "We cannot, hope to depend on another country to give us our freedom," she said.

She said in addition to her call for a boycott of banks and business linked to Mr. Marcos she might later on urge people not to pay their taxes.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Prince Hassan condole Mughrabi family

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan has deputed the director of his office to convey his condolences to the Mughrabi family on the death of Haj Mohammad Yusuf Mughrabi.

Arab fund contributes to UNRWA

AMMAN (Petra) — The Arab Gulf Fund (AGFUND) has approved a \$320,000 contribution to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA). UNRWA sources in Amman said \$80,000 of the contribution will go to self-help projects in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, while the remainder will be used for other services including the maintenance of health facilities and improving health services in UNRWA schools. Last year the fund made \$1.4 million contribution towards the construction of three UNRWA schools in the West Bank, the sources said.

Wadi Seer holds municipal elections

AMMAN (J.T.) — Municipal elections were held at Wadi Seer Monday and the results were expected late at night or early Tuesday. Nearly 1,320 people were eligible to vote at the 17 polling centres which remained open to the public until 6:30 p.m. Altogether 18 candidates were contesting nine seats at the municipal council which was established in 1948. The candidates were grouped in two separate blocs, one of which was led by Husni Sobar, the incumbent mayor, and the second by Ahmad Al Husaini.

Shaka'a hosts lunch for former judge

AMMAN (Petra) — Justice Minister Riyadh Shaka'a Monday hosted a lunch in honour of Mr. Mousa Al Saket, former judge and chairman of the court of cassation, who retired last month after more than 50 years in the judiciary. Mr. Shaka'a paid tribute to Mr. Saket who, he said, dedicated his life to ensuring right and justice and the sovereignty of the law. Mr. Shaka'a said that His Majesty King Hussein conferring the Renaissance Medal on Mr. Saket was in appreciation of his services in the judicial field. Cabinet members and leading dignitaries attended the lunch.

Jordan to attend IAEA meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will take part in the meetings of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) which will open Wednesday in Vienna. Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources Under Secretary Ibrahim Badran left Amman Monday to represent Jordan in the meetings.

Vienna conference discusses Captagon

AMMAN (Petra) — An international conference on combating drugs, which was held in Vienna last week, decided to consider Captagon tablets as harmful drugs which should be banned. Brigadier Yusuf Al Gharaibeh, director of the Arab Anti-Narcotics Office, announced Monday. Brig. Gharaibeh was speaking upon his return to Amman from the six-day meeting in which delegates from 60 countries took part. In his capacity as head of the Arab office, which was set up by Arab ministers of interior, Brig. Gharaibeh delivered a speech drawing attention to the dangers of Captagon which, he said, has been banned in Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and other countries in the Gulf region.



NEW MANAGER: The management of the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel in Amman Sunday hosted a reception to bid farewell to the hotel's general manager Antonius Muller-Gerbrand (third right) and to welcome his successor Mr. Gabriel Khawar (right). The reception was attended by senior Jordanian officials, members of the diplomatic corps in Amman as well as Jordanian businessmen and economists. Mr. Gerbrand, whose three-year post has ended, Monday left for London where he will take over as general manager of the Britannia Intercontinental Hotel.

Classical, antique jewellery with a modern touch

By Najwa Najjar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Fascinated by ancient jewellery? Then Ghada Hourani's jewellery exhibition on Tuesday Feb. 18 and Wednesday Feb. 19 at the Jordanian Craft Centre (Al Aydi) should not be missed. "A lot of my designs are from traditional silver jewellery which I think are stunning in the way they are made, and I like to see them in gold," said Ghada. Intricate designs and engraving, which are the traditional hallmarks of ancient and bedouin jewellery, enhance Ghada's pieces. However, Ghada's own style comes through. What she has succeeded in doing is taking a small piece of ancient jewellery, say a nose ring, and with imagination she uses the idea for another design, in this case, a choker. Or she takes a part of a piece of ancient jewellery, and recreates it. "In a sense they are classical, but have a modern touch," said

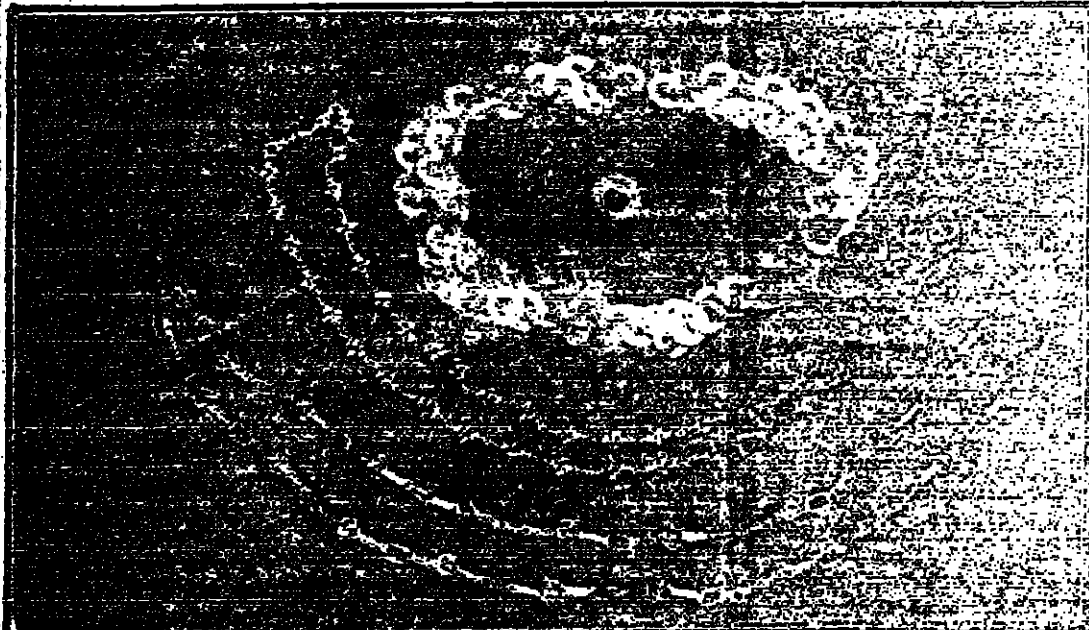
Ghada. Some of the pieces are identical copies of antique and bedouin silver pieces of jewellery. Ghada is trying to obtain some of the original silver pieces to display besides her gold pieces. And there are the designs which are purely Ghada's. However, she is still influenced by the antique designs because she finds the old designs so beautiful. There will be 40 handmade items on exhibition. With the use

of 18 carat gold, semi-precious stones such as lapis, turquoise, carnelian, coral, malakite, and pearls, and imagination, Ghada has managed to create a new and fresh style for rings, earrings, and necklaces.

Third display
This will be Ghada's third exhibition. The first collection was exhibited in Dubai and the second in both London and Lebanon. She hopes that her next collection will be displayed and sold in New York.

Ghada started in this field two years ago after finishing a BA in business studies, a Christie's Fine Arts course in England and a short course at Parson's School of Design in New York. Always interested in jewellery, she began specialising in antiques. A jeweller in Lebanon called Turki inspired her when he was able to perfectly recreate one of her silver pieces into gold. Since then she has been creating designs to be made in Lebanon out of gold and semi-precious stones. Recently she has made some pieces with precious stones as well.

Prices for the pieces range from JD 20 to 600 depending on the complexity of the design and the length of time taken for completion. The exhibition will run for two days only from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.



Classical, antique, necklaces and dress ring, inspired after antique and bedouin silver pieces

Universities join forces to promote wide scale vaccination campaign

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian Universities Association (JUA) and the Jordanian Medical Association (JMA) have joined forces to promote a wide scale vaccination campaign.

The JUA and JMA have agreed to launch a campaign to vaccinate children against measles and mumps.

and special vaccines should be given to infants at the age of nine months, said Dr. Subeili.

Techniques to newborns

The JUA and JMA have agreed to launch a campaign to vaccinate children against measles and mumps. The campaign will be carried out by the JUA and JMA in cooperation with the Ministry of Health.

Cooperation with UNICEF

The Ministry of Health has joined its efforts with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to launch campaigns aimed at combating preventable diseases.

According to a UNICEF press release, the international organisation has launched vaccination programmes in Jordan and 39 other developing countries. The report said the annual number of child deaths being prevented by immunisation worldwide is estimated at 800,000. Similarly, knowledge and the use of oral rehydration therapy has also spread rapidly to the point where the lives of approximately 400,000 children are being saved each year, the release said.

Tawjili results better than last year, Bashairien says

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Education Monday announced the results of examinations taken by students in the occupied West Bank. The results were handed over to a special committee entrusted with supervising examinations there.

According to Mr. Othman Al-Daif, head of the general examinations section of the Ministry of Education, these results showed that the students' present standard and spirit were better than those of last year.

The results were distributed to all government schools through the ministry's departments.

He also said that the results of the examinations taken by students in the occupied West Bank were handed over to a special committee entrusted with supervising examinations there.

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Dakhqan stresses importance of fertilisers in agriculture

AMMAN (Petra) — A three-day international symposium on farmers and fertilisers, opened in Amman Monday. It has been organised by the International Fertiliser Association (IFA) and the Arab Union for Chemical Fertiliser Producers.

Minister of Agriculture Ahmad Dakhqan stressed the importance of the symposium saying that fertilisers affect agricultural production. Mr. Dakhqan noted that a recent seminar on food security in the Arab World, hosted by the Arab Thought Forum, concluded that food security is at a critical stage, endangering the security and stability of the whole region. Participants in that seminar recommended that a developed fertiliser and pesticide industry be set up to cope with the increasing demand for these products, he said.

The government has been encouraging the fertiliser industry and the Ministry of Agriculture and the Jordanian universities are making intensive efforts to increase farmers' awareness about the importance of fertilisers. Mr. Dakhqan continued. He went on to say that the Ministry of Agriculture has set up a centre for agricultural research and the transfer of technology with the aim of developing agricultural products, particularly those related to soil, water and fertilisers. He added that the ministry, in cooperation with the Ministry of Industry and Trade and other authorities, is preparing specifications for fertilisers.

The IFA chairman thanked Jordan for hosting the symposium and stressed the importance of the fertiliser industry which, he said, should play an active role in developing agriculture. He also called for strengthening regional cooperation in this field. He also said that long term agricultural planning is vital for the future of many countries in the Middle East region, adding that fertilisers should be used properly in conjunction with other agricultural inputs such as improved seed varieties and irrigation methods.

The deputy director of the Arab Union for Chemical Fertiliser Producers outlined the importance of fertilisers in developing agriculture and increasing food production and he stressed the necessity of drawing up an intensive programme for studying farmers' conditions and problems.

The three-day symposium will discuss 15 local, pan-Arab and international working papers on means of developing the use of fertilisers in the Arab World, the advantages and disadvantages of using mixed fertilisers, credit facilities for Jordanian farmers, marketing fertilisers and agricultural products and the use of fertilisers in rain-fed and semi-arid areas.

Syrian transport minister arrives

AMMAN (Petra) — The Syrian Minister of Transport, Mr. Rifaat al-Rifaat, arrived here Monday on a visit to Jordan. He will hold talks with the Jordanian counterpart, Mr. Ahmad al-Daif, and will lead the Syrian delegation to the general assembly of the Arab Union for Chemical Fertiliser Producers, which is being held in Amman.

In a statement issued after his arrival, Mr. Rifaat said he was pleased to visit Jordan and to meet with his Jordanian counterpart. He also said he was looking forward to the general assembly of the Arab Union for Chemical Fertiliser Producers.

Mr. Rifaat is also a member of the Syrian Arab Republic's parliament. He has been in the Syrian government since 1974. He is a graduate of the Syrian Arab Republic's university and has a degree in engineering.

Foreigners must receive fair treatment, Hassan says

AMMAN (Petra) — Crown Prince Hassan Monday stressed the need for fair treatment of foreigners in Jordan. He said that foreigners who come to Jordan should be treated with fairness and justice.

He also said that the government should create jobs for foreigners in a way that does not harm the Jordanian workers. He said that the government should also ensure that foreigners are treated with fairness and justice.

Mr. Haj Hassan went on to discuss the prime minister's instructions to give Jordanian companies priority in implementing developmental projects and guaranteeing the right of the Jordanian workers to be employed in these projects whether these contracts are offered to local or foreign contractors. Mr. Haj Hassan said that Mr. Rifai's directive would enable local contracting companies to compete with foreign firms on an even footing.

Mr. Haj Hassan also said that all public institutions have been instructed to involve a representative of the Ministry of Labour when they want to examine any contract or bid to determine the number of workers required.

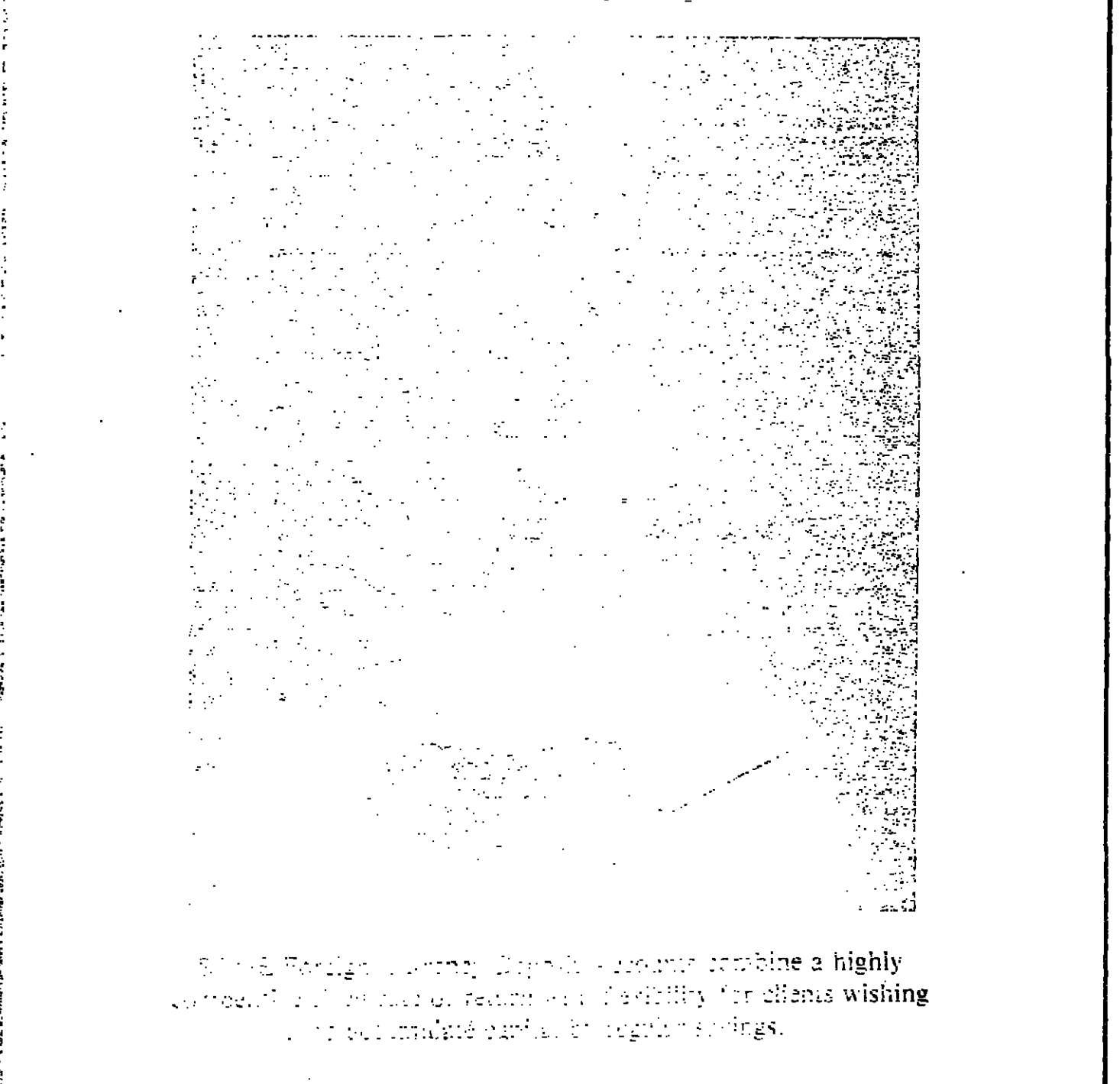
Seminar on thermal insulation begins

AMMAN (Petra) — A seminar on thermal insulation, organised by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, began Monday at the Jordanian Craft Centre.

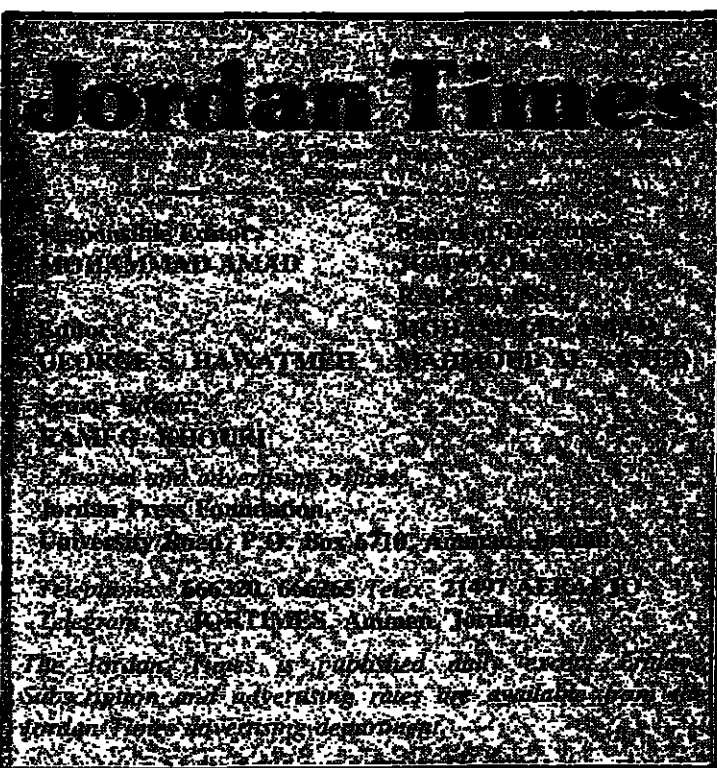
The seminar is being held in cooperation with the International Energy Agency (IEA) and the Arab Union for Chemical Fertiliser Producers. It aims to provide information on the importance of thermal insulation in buildings and industry.

The ministry's under secretary, Dr. Ibrahim Badran, opened the seminar and delivered a speech in which he stressed the importance of the seminar in familiarising specialists and concerned people with the fields of thermal insulation. He also noted that insulation helps to save energy at the individual and national levels.

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البانك البريدي في الشرق الأوسط
The Bank of the Middle East



Short memory; long arm?

CREDIT American senators for one thing: they are good at inventing and setting rules for new games, the latest of which is a play to have Yasser Arafat indicted for the killing of two U.S. diplomats in Khartoum in 1973. While the game is labelled American and played in Capitol Hill, the rules are dictated by the Israeli and the Israeli lobby in the U.S. And as usual, the Israelis have made sure that no matter who scores the goals, the Palestinians remain the losers.

The first phase of the game unfolded in Washington last week, when 44 senators asked Attorney General Edwin Meese to file charges against Arafat for "ordering" the killing of Ambassador Cleo Noel and Charge d'Affaires Curtis Moore in Khartoum following the seizure of the Sudanese embassy in the Sudanese capital by eight gunmen. The American diplomats happened to be visiting the Sudan mission and got into the mess that resulted.

The course that the new game should take was spelt out in a letter that the senators sent to Meese. It said Arafat himself could have "ordered" the killing of the U.S. diplomats, as the PLO chairman was present in the PLO communications centre in Beirut which was in touch with Khartoum as the Sudan embassy drama came to a conclusion without the gunmen's demands being met. The letter also cited reports that Arafat had congratulated the gunmen after the "execution." The senators based their "assumptions" that Arafat was involved in the Khartoum operation on reports carried by the Washington Post. They urged that, if these allegations were substantiated, a warrant be issued for Arafat's arrest and "a criminal indictment" be filed against him.

So far so good. But the next thing that the senators said in their letter undermined their contention, though they would see it as a boosting point. "To allow other factors" to enter what they saw as the case against Arafat "is to make a mockery of our laws..." the letter said. What are the "other factors?" may we ask. The factor that the senators were acting as the best of Israel and the Israeli lobby to discredit the PLO? That it was not the senators' concern over American justice that prompted the letter, but the Israeli wish to prove Arafat a "terrorist"?

In all fairness, we do not know whether the PLO chairman ordered the Khartoum killings or not. But we do know one thing and that is simple: To bring up the 13-year-old incident and to pursue it with a vengeance is unbecoming of American lawmakers. Since they have taken the trouble of going back 13 years, it would be a good idea to go back another seven years and ask for a thorough probe into the 1967 Israeli attack on the USS Liberty. In case the senators' memories are short and selective, we could refresh them; for starters, the attack on the ship cost 34 American lives. And 171 American servicemen were injured as Israeli guns splattered its decks on which fluttered giant-size stars and stripes. Would it not be a good idea, Messrs. Lautenberg, Grassley and their company of 44, to probe the Liberty attack and come up with an indictment against Yitzhak Rabin?

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Arabs' national responsibility

THE IRANIAN aggression which is now in its ninth day is not directed against one Arab person or persons or one Arab leadership, but rather it is directed against Iraq as an Arab country. Therefore, all the Arabs have a national responsibility to help Iraq resist and repel the aggression and maintain its Arab character. It is not enough to see the Iraqis fighting courageously and offering sacrifice, but it is the duty of every Arab citizen to fight along with the Iraqis to repel the Iranian aggression and to safeguard Iraqi territory which is an Arab land. Over the past four decades, the Arab leaders have been at loggerheads on several occasions, and have not been able to liberate an inch of lost land in Palestine. All that they got is more suffering for their people and more defeats for their armies. Now, as the Iraqis face a new aggression, we feel that it is the duty of all Arabs to help the Iraqi people in their ordeal, and to extend all possible help to prevent another catastrophe. All the Arabs in general and the Syrians in particular have a special responsibility to force the Iranians to stop their acts of aggression and end all forms of war activity against Iraq.

Al Dustour: Fighting alone

THE IRAQI armed forces have been fighting the enemy with bravery and courage and the Iraqi people have been defending their land with honour and heroism. They have been doing so for the past week to protect their land and to defend the Arab Nation. But we are pained to see the Iraqi people left alone fighting a war imposed on them by aggressors who have ambitions in our Arab land. Over the past six years, the Iraqis have been trying to make peace with an enemy that is being supported by certain Arab states, and have been fighting because they have no other alternative for defending their homeland. We wonder what stops the other Arabs from coming to the help of their kinsmen in Iraq. Is the destiny of the Iraqi people something completely different and separate from the fate of the other parts of the Arab Nation? The danger the Iraqi people are facing now threatens all parts of the Arab World, and the new invasion is something that reminds us of Israel's onslaught on the Arabs in Palestine. Therefore, our duty and responsibility is to support the Iraqi people, and to extend all possible help to their armed forces so that they can repel aggression and put an end to Iranian ambitions.

Sawt Al Shaab: On the wrong direction

IT IS premature to know the objectives of Lebanese President Amin Gemayel's visit to Paris and his talks with French leaders. But according to certain political sources, the visit is an attempt to breathe life into international initiatives, patronised by France, to find an international solution for the Lebanese crisis. The Lebanese president is therefore looking towards the Western nations for help for resolving the Lebanese issue for the sake of maintaining the status quo in Lebanon, which means the different factions keeping their hold over their own areas. But this is contrary to the feelings and orientations of most Lebanese who feel that they belong to the Arab Nation, and therefore want to maintain their country affiliated to the Arab World. The president is wrong to try to find solutions in Europe for a problem lying within the Arab World, because similar past experience proved a failure, and only succeeded in increasing the sufferings of the Lebanese people. The president should not consecrate sectarianism at the expense of Lebanon's independence and should not help carry out plans for keeping his country weak and divided.

Guest Column

Civil servants — in whose service?

By Dr. Abdullah Al Khatib

A RECENT study conducted by a team of experts in an Arab country has revealed that an employee in a public department spends only an average of 56 minutes a day during office hours discharging official business and doing actual work.

The study, which took two years to complete, came up with the conclusion that in this particular country it takes six employees to carry out the work of one, which means the public administrative system employs six times the number of people actually required to conduct public business.

A copy of the study was enclosed in a letter which I received from a friend currently working in that particular Arab country. And in a comment on the report, my friend suggested that public administration in developing nations is the cause that lies behind their backwardness.

He says that such countries, with incompetent public administration systems, continue to waste manpower and financial resources in vain. I agree fully with my friend's views on this particular subject. When I consider the case of many public officials in developing countries whose practices tend to aggravate their countries' backwardness and economic bankruptcy, I remember a remark made by a World Bank official once in which he said that many developing nations are in debt because loans they obtained from the World Bank were not always for the common good. He said many officials, in a position to negotiate loans, visited Washington merely for the sake of vacationing there, spending as long time as possible away from home and getting allowances in return.

I feel really ashamed to see a public official doing this sort of thing, giving preference to his own selfish interest and harming the interests of his own country and countrymen. In his

letter, my friend says that rules and regulations lay stress on the fact that a public official should spend eight hours a day discharging official business and productive work, serving his countrymen in every possible manner. Also, according to regulations in that particular country, the right person should be made to fill the right position and that there should not be any room for favouritism in appointment to public positions, since all people should be treated equally before the law.

Despite these rules and regulations, things are going just the opposite in most government businesses, not only in that country but most probably in all Arab and developing countries at large. There are no rules whatsoever which state that appointment can be done in accordance with the applicants' colour or height, nor do they state that office hours mean that employees can just sit and drink coffee without doing any productive work. On the contrary all regulations in developing nations clearly call for measures to ensure that employees do the work to safeguard public interest. In fact, the real problem does not lie in the system or the regulations and instructions given to the employees, but rather with the employees themselves.

The employees' behaviour reflects the culture which they acquired from their own society and environment and from education passed onto them. The apathy displayed by many of these employees and the shirking of responsibility are matters that have nothing to do with regulations. Therefore, I can say that the basic education and culture lie behind the behaviour of the employees and the way they discharge their duty. Behaviour is only a reflection of culture and education, and also of the values in which a society believes, and aspirations it wishes to fulfil.

Israel bolsters its northern towns

THE FAILURE of Israel's invasion and occupation of northern Lebanon to assure the security of northern Israeli border towns has been underlined by a recent decision to accord them the same economic privileges as are enjoyed by Jewish settlements in the West Bank.

The Lebanon invasion was dubbed "Operation Peace for Galilee" by its perpetrators, but the north Galilee settlements are today suffering frequent Katyusha rocket attacks which have depressed local morale and caused considerable emigration from the border area. The situation stands in sharp contrast to that in the months preceding the Lebanon war, when the border area was calm.

On Jan. 18, the *Jerusalem Post* disclosed that the ministerial committee on border settlements, which is chaired by Prime Minister

Shimon Peres, had proposed to extend privileged status and additional financing to schools in the area. Nahariya would be upgraded to a "first priority" area, and financial benefits enjoyed by colonies in the occupied territories "in every field" would be "automatically given to the Galilee border settlements." The package of privileges for the northern towns will now go before the cabinet for ratification.

Last May the cabinet approved the execution of a series of security-linked development projects for the north, and the *Jerusalem Post* noted: "In recent months, shelters and border roads have been constructed and lighting has been installed around the settlements." — Council for Advancement of Arab-British Understanding.

Israeli racism exposed

THE ANTI-Arab racism which pervades Israeli society has been highlighted in a new public opinion poll conducted by Haifa University sociologist Sami Smooha. The poll showed that 58 per cent of Israeli Jews believed that it was "impossible to trust most Arabs." 47 per cent believed that "Arabs will never be as advanced as we are" and 53 per cent believed that "Arabs don't value Jewish life."

60 per cent of Israeli Jews favoured greater supervision of the country's Palestinian citizens, 24 per cent favoured denying them the vote, while 22 per cent saw "getting rid of the Arabs as the only solution."

The poll also revealed a widespread intolerance of non-Zionists and of Jews who favour

political co-existence with the Palestinians. 57 per cent of the Jews surveyed favoured denying the vote to "Zionist Jews" who advocate the establishment of an independent Palestinian state, and 70 per cent thought that non-Zionists should "have their citizenship taken away, whether they are Jewish or Arab."

Most of the Palestinians polled favoured the establishment of a Palestinian state, saying that this should exist alongside a Jewish (though not Zionist) state. Most opposed the PLO's Charter, which calls for the replacement of Israel by a secular, democratic state in all of historic Palestine, and most were opposed to the use of terrorism — Council for the Advancement of Arab-British Understanding.

EC commitment to Mideast peace

The following is a statement made by Mr. Jurgen W. Mollema, minister of state at the West German Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs, February 7, 1986.

AFTER visits to the Federal Republic by Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak we consider our view confirmed that the member states of the European Community should play a more active role in the neighbouring Middle Eastern region. For some time now developments in the Middle East have been such that we cannot avoid seeing the dangers involved.

The EC position on finding a solution to the Middle East problem is well-known. The principles contained in the Declaration of Venice continue to apply. If we want an active peace policy not just in Europe but world-wide it is our duty to respond to the challenge posed by the Middle East. The European Community countries should do more than just talk about having a say in world politics and wanting to bring Western Europe's weight to bear. We are called upon to act. In the Middle East there is a need for something to be done. It is our view that the European Community countries could definitely render an operative contribution towards setting the peace process in motion in the Middle East. We feel that the European Community should promote the peace process with the means available to it and move it in the direction of a comprehensive, durable and just settlement. As such, in the Community we will strongly advocate greater political commitment in the Middle East on the part of Western Europe.

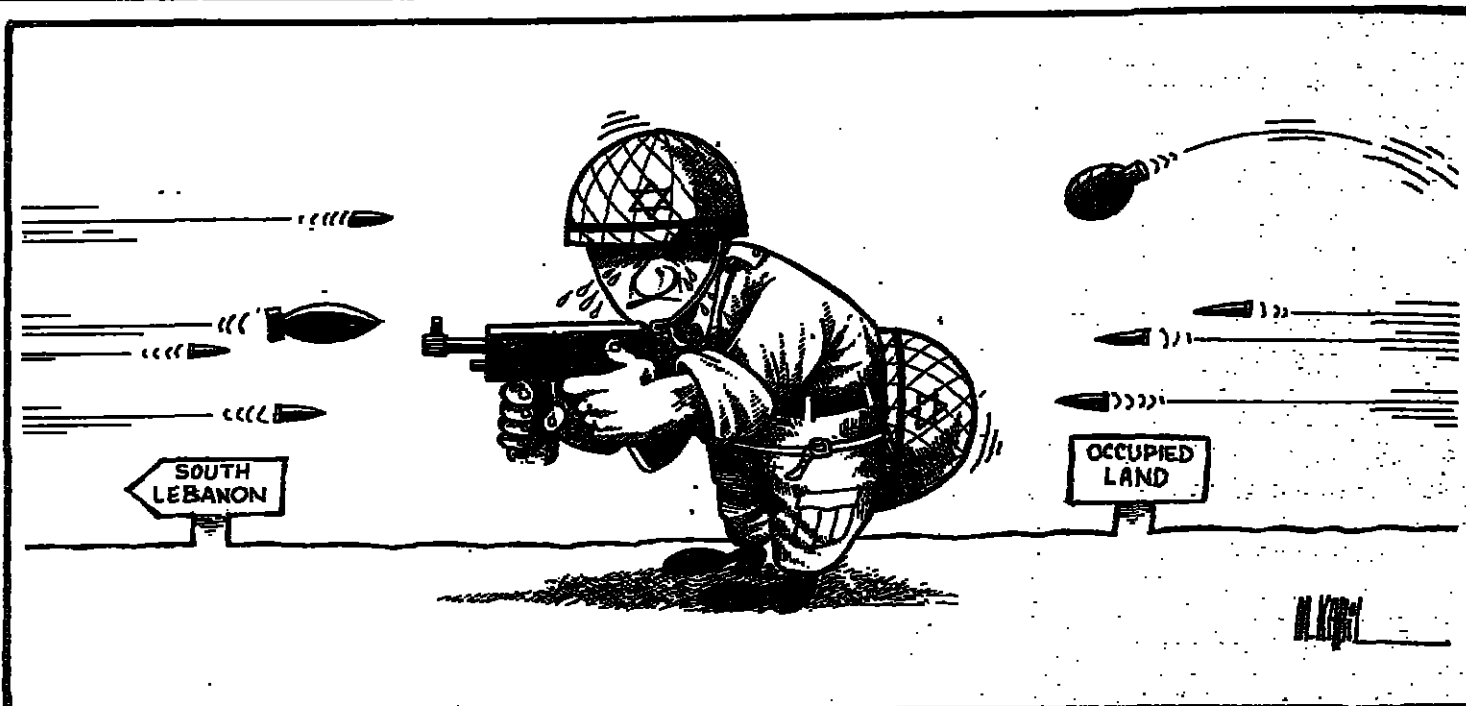
An opportunity for this will present itself at the meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the Twelve on February 25. It is our intention at this meeting to discuss German and other ideas in detail. We hope that we will be able to agree on a joint concept that will provide a foundation for new Western European activities.

President Mubarak's proposal

for creating a European contact group with the aim of bringing the standpoints of the parties to the conflict closer together and of facilitating the holding of an international peace conference shows that the Arab side expects a lot from U.S. If we coordinate our activities with the United States we will be able to do something in the region without exceeding our bounds.

We will carefully assess President Mubarak's proposal together with our EPC partners. Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and I will continue our dialogue with the Arab states in this matter (February 13-15 in Morocco and Tunisia, February 22-24 in Iraq). We are also determined to seek more contact in bilateral and EPC frameworks with all the parties to the Middle East conflict and to offer our support. To be sure, we cannot be a replacement for direct talks between the affected parties or U.S. activities. However, we can provide a meaningful supplement to the American efforts and actively accompany them, seeing as the United States does not have unlimited room for manoeuvre. A stronger Western European commitment in the region could contribute to a relaxation of tensions and confidence building. Our good ties with all of the parties to the conflict are a good basis for this.

It is not less of all in our own interest to offer our help in overcoming the differences that exist. What is involved here is a correct and consistent perception of the political or peace-policy-related interests of the Twelve. It is our duty to place our good relations with the countries in the region in the service of the cause of peace. If there is a chance that we may be able to bring the parties to the Middle East conflict to the negotiating table, then we must not fail to act — Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany.



Duvalier is gone, but not the problems of Haiti

By Kieran Turner
Reuters

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — No one knows what the final outcome of the fall of the Duvalier government will be: A smooth transition to a stable democracy or years of political turmoil. The only constant in Haiti is the desperate outlook for its destitute millions. Haiti is now enjoying the euphoria of being released from a 28-year political strait jacket.

Newspapers and radio stations report the news as they see it, the provisional government is promising democracy and presidential elections and the police and army are remarkably restrained in keeping the peace.

There is an 11 p.m. to 5 a.m. curfew, but students hold nearly daily street demonstrations demanding changes in the six-man, civilian-military national government council and its cabinet appointments.

Justice Minister Gerard Gourgue has released 26 political prisoners from jail.

The dreaded Tonton Macoutes militia, the mainstay of the Duvalier dynasty which ended when President Jean-Claude Duvalier fled the country on Feb. 7, has been disbanded, its commander apparently jailed and its members ordered to turn in their weapons.

Other than the initial witchhunt by angry mobs seeking revenge for years of abuse by the Tonton Macoutes, there has been little blood shed since Duvalier left.

The president of the governing

council is Gen. Henri Namphy, a 54-year-old career soldier who was head of the army when Duvalier fled, but was not associated with the Duvalier repression.

Namphy has a reputation as a non-political officer and a good administrator.

Raoul Jacques, a political writer for several Haitian newspapers, says Namphy's friends are not military people.

He is known as sociable, as side reporters saw in the first days after the change of government when he chatted and joked with them during a news conference in the National Palace.

Jacques said Namphy likes to spend his time at Camp Perry, a large ranch north of Les Cayes in southern Haiti.

The campaign for national elections, at a date yet to be announced, has barely begun. Le Matin, one of the capital's four daily newspapers, says 10 men have announced their intentions to run for president.

They range from declared opposition leaders such as Gregoire Eugene of the Social Christian Party, to exile Celine Charles, who lives in New York, and two of Duvalier's former ministers who broke with him.

Although the election date has not been set, Namphy has insisted the military has no political ambitions.

Two men on the council are most criticised by those who want all traces of the Duvalier government removed.

They are Alix Cines, a lon-

gtime associate of the Duvaliers who was minister of public works when the government fell, and Col. Prosper Avril, often called Jean-Claude's personal tutor.

Before Duvalier's hasty departure, Eugene, leader of the only legal opposition party under the regime, said Avril was "much too close to the Duvalier family. The people would never tolerate" his membership in a provisional government.

Now Eugene shares a generally tolerant post-Duvalier mood in Haiti, saying "Cines and Avril are the only two people (on the council) who know how the old government functioned. They're needed around for a while to organize things. They know the nuts and bolts."

"It's hard to find ministers who did not work with Duvalier," said Arlette Serigne, 23, who works for a construction company.

Waving her hand at the 10,000 people who gathered in the northern city of Gonaives last week to celebrate their new freedom, she said, "we will wait to see what the council does."

Political scientists will be studying the root causes of Duvalier's fall for years, but there is general agreement that a major factor was the U.S. role, especially its policy of tying economic aid to certification of human rights in Haiti.

Jeffrey Lite, U.S. Information Agency spokesman for the embassy here, said the \$52 million in aid targeted for 1986 had been withheld because Haiti had failed

to meet human rights standards. Duvalier fell just as the 1985 aid package of \$55 million was running out.

By some interpretations of the law requiring certification, the United States could have given almost all of the aid for 1986 as humanitarian aid, withholding only about \$7 million earmarked directly for the Haitian government.

Life would not say why the United States withheld the entire package, saying only "there are varying interpretations of that law." The Duvalier government was under fire from the Roman Catholic church, which had become disillusioned by the treatment of its priests and the closing of its popular radio Soleil.

Another factor that may have led to the popular discontent that toppled the government was the regime's loosening of controls on freedom of the press and its exaggerated rhetoric about "democratisation" that raised false expectations.

"Denied the ballot box, money, power and firearms, the people could only express their discontent and frustration by demonstrations," said a missionary who has lived in Haiti for 17 years.

There is widespread concern now that the initial enthusiasm over Duvalier's departure could sour when the people realise the misery still exists.

Haiti's problems are so acute that no one has tried to suggest short-term solutions.

Afghanistan focuses on eastern border to stop rebel attacks

By Tom Heneghan
Reuters

JALALABAD, Afghanistan — Soviet and Afghan Mi-24 helicopter gunships, guided from a control tower hidden under camouflage nets, thump down and whoosh off again from this mine-riddled airport like commuter trains.

The village of Shinwar, a government bastion only 20 km from the Pakistani border, greets its guests with two lines of armed tribal militiamen standing shoulder-to-shoulder down the whole length of its dusty bazaar.

Pakistani Pashtun tribesmen, living in a college dormitory here for the past month, speak of Pakistani army aggression in their native Khyber Pass and complain they have no news of their families.

This is Nangarhar, a province of olive and orange groves which has become the frontline for Kabul's battle against its Muslim rebel foes and its campaign to win the fickle border tribes over to its Communist revolution.

Operating from bases like Jalalabad's busy airport, Soviet and Afghan forces have in the past year stepped up lightning raids, short sweeps and full-scale offensives to block the trails the rebels use en route from sanctuaries in Pakistan.

Kabul has also lavished money, arms and flattery on the Pashtuns — both those in Afghan villages like Shinwar and in areas like the Khyber Pass on the Pakistani side of the mountain border — to get them to stop the rebels from crossing their territory.

The two-pronged assault has had some success.

Guerrilla leaders in the Pakistani frontier city of Peshawar, where most rebel parties are based, say the pounding attacks last year made it harder to send men and arms inside.

Some Pashtuns in the Khyber Pass have begun following Kabul's call and arresting guerrillas who trespass on their lands.

But, as a saying goes about the tribesmen who stymied all British attempts to control them, the Pashtuns can always be bribed but never bought.

Although both Pakistan and Afghanistan are wooing them, the Pashtuns' independent nature seems to rule out any alliance.

The closest thing to war foreign journalists visiting here saw last month were the well-used helicopters, some with their rotors still turning as our Afghan AN-24 paratroop transport plane from Kabul landed after an ear-popping corkscree descent meant to evade any rebel ground-to-air missiles.

Shinwar, where several hun-

dred turbaned militiamen lined up to greet their guests, has been a government stronghold since before Soviet troops entered Afghanistan in 1979.

Fortified posts guard its approach roads and survey the Jalalabad plain and the snow-covered Spinghar mountains to the south that are crisscrossed by rebel infiltration routes.

The militiamen kept their Kalashnikov automatic rifles or older .303 guns with them at all times, even at their literacy classes taught twice a week by an Afghan army Lieutenant.

As part of its drive to win tribal support, Kabul has begun investing in the border areas, distributing food and clothes, repairing mosques and opening schools, said Asad Kishmard, deputy head of the party's international relations department.

A good part of the \$130 million the government has spent to aid minorities has gone to the border area, he said.

Some aid also goes across the border, the 1893 Durand line which Kabul has traditionally rejected as imposed by British colonialism, to feed and clothe the "Pashtun brothers" on the Pakistani side, Kishmard added.

What else goes over, like opium and arms, is in dispute. Pakistani, U.S. and United Nations drugs experts say opium from

eastern Afghanistan is sent to heroin laboratories in Pakistan's lawless tribal area. Kabul denies this.

Abdul Rashid Waziri, deputy minister for tribes and nationalities, denied Kabul was sending arms to the tribal belt.

But Wali Khan Kakikhel, the leading dissident Malik (chief) in the Khyber Agency, told Reuters last October he had received hundreds of Kalashnikovs from Afghanistan.

Kakikhel is now hiding in a remote part of the Khyber Pass after Pakistani troops destroyed his house and occupied his home area at the mouth of the pass in December.

The Pakistani offensive in the Khyber, which Peshawar officials said was aimed at drug traffickers and pro-Kabul chiefs, gave Afghanistan a golden opportunity to present itself as the natural ally of the border tribes.

Afghan newspapers have given lurid accounts of what they call genocide in the Khyber Agency. "Paks using F-16s to kill tribes," read one screaming headline in the Kabul New Times. Such reports could not be confirmed in Peshawar.

For the past month, Jalalabad has also hosted about 500 pro-Afghan Afghani and Shinwar Pashtuns who fled their homes in the Khyber Agency when the operation began.

Does biophysics determine birds flight formation?

By Wilhelm Irach

RESEARCH carried out by Dr. Ulrich Warnke, University of the Saarland, shows that electromagnetic fields play a basic part in formation-flying by birds. The Saarbrücken scientist examined the question of whether flocks of birds flying in echelon are (depending on the particular species) partly guided by biophysical factors.

The electric sensory organs of certain creatures — particularly those of fish — have long been an object of interest to biophysicists and engineers. The electric eel and various types of silurids orientate themselves in this smart manner when hunting down their prey. But even "non-electric" fish are surrounded by a weak electric field which changes through their respiratory movements and which has a biological purpose. Biophysicists are of the opinion that sheets of fish are held together by a common field of this nature. For sharks, skates and sturgeons, on the other hand, it provides a signal that prey is in the vicinity.

"What has been completely overlooked," biophysicist Warnke points out, "is the fact that terrestrial animals, particularly insects, birds and field animals, also create electric fields — especially in regard to formation-flying." Ornithological researchers have, up to now, attempted to explain the fact that birds fly in echelon by maintaining that it is energy-saving (since each bird flies to the left of the one in front), that the birds have a better field of vision, and that it quite possibly provides the less experienced birds inside the formation with orientation assistance.

When birds' wings skin the air, however, they produce frictional electricity. The wing-tips, especially, are positively charged and act as points of departure for electric fields. All in all, a bird on the wing functions like a sort of wing-beat generator. The resultant electrostatic field depends on the rate of the wing-beat, the surface area of the wing, and the alternating atmospheric-electric conditions of the environment. If, as Warnke now assumes, these existing electric fields have a possible biological purpose, i.e. something which the birds are aware of and use as an orientation guide, one must ask how this can be fitted into possible flight formations.

If one goes on the basic principle that birds orientate themselves according to magnetic fields and are thus able to "navigate," there could be difficulties in the case of a disorderly flock of birds on the wing. After all, just like every mobile electric charge, a moving electrically-charged wing must also be regarded as a current which, in turn, is inseparably linked with a magnetic field. Although the latter is very weak, it could prove sufficient seriously to affect a flock of birds' orientation according to the earth's magnetic field.

If birds fly in echelon, this problem does not exist. The bird head-

ding the formation can take its bearings undisturbed from the earth's magnetic field whilst the rest of the birds "follow on" behind like trucks coupled to an engine. On the strength of the predominant electrostatic forces, they have their precisely fixed place in the formation and can safely bank on arriving at their destination since the leading bird — which can be replaced at any time — is able to register the "centre line."

Warnke has proceeded even further with his train of thought. Here he made use of the fact, long established by ornithological researchers, that the angle of echelon differs according to the dimensions of the birds in question, i.e. the angle is inversely proportional in relation to wing-span and length of neck. Accordingly, short-necked birds such as the black-headed gull or the golden plover prefer an obtuse-angled flight formation as opposed to long-necked cranes or geese which fly in acute-angle formations.

It also came to light in further investigations that these formations might possibly be linked with electrostatic fields. "With the help of a computer, we were able to calculate exactly how birds flying in formation had to position themselves on the strength of electrostatic forces based on every wing of every bird and flowing into the heads of the other birds," Warnke explains. The geometrical proportions determined by breadth of wing, wing-span, length of bird and distance from birds behind, enable each bird to calculate exactly the position it must take up on the strength of electrostatic conditions.

And, indeed, comparison of such calculations with observations of nature showed a large measure of agreement. "It looks very much as if we have now found a completely new possibility of formation-flying," Warnke states. Electrostatic fields do not only occur when birds are on the wing, however; they also occur when insects fly. In the case of bees and other pollen-seeking insects, the aggregate yield and the spread of the pollen across the attractive forces of positively-charged body surfaces and the mostly negatively-charged pollen increase. The Saarbrücken experts have also discovered indications suggesting that the dance of the foraging bee also creates an alternating field which is used as a form of communication with the other bees surrounding the dancer, telling them direction and distance.

Humans also carry their own electric field about with them, which they usually do not notice until they get an electric shock when grasping a door handle, for instance. It is still a mystery to science whether humans are aware — even subconsciously — of the electrostatic fields around them. If we think of the frequently mentioned sixth sense, this is quite conceivable — German Research Service.

NASA to continue teacher-in-space programme

By Jim Fuller

WASHINGTON — The U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) has announced that it will continue the teacher-in-space programme following the tragic accident that destroyed the shuttle Challenger.

Christa McAuliffe, the first teacher-in-space, was one of the seven-member crew killed in that explosion. NASA Acting Administrator William Graham told reporters Feb. 13 that backup candidate Barbara Morgan, a secondary school teacher from McCall, Idaho, will be offered a chance to fly aboard a future shuttle mission. Graham said the date of the next teacher flight depends on the outcome of the investigation into the Challenger disaster on January 28.

In the announcement, Graham repeated President Reagan's statement that "there will be more shuttle flights and more shuttle crews and yes, more volunteers, more civilians, more teachers in space. Nothing ends here. Our hopes and our journeys continue."

Graham said he had asked the director of NASA's educational affairs division, Robert Brown, to continue activities associated with the goals of the teacher-in-space project.

"Those goals reflect NASA's continuing commitment to education and to using the space programme as a catalyst to stimulate young Americans to strive for excellence in all they do," he said. McAuliffe, a secondary school teacher from Concord, New Hampshire, was selected to be the first teacher in space from among over 11,000 applications from across the country.

Graham said that Morgan, McAuliffe's backup in the programme, told him earlier this week that her acceptance of a seat aboard a shuttle would depend on her circumstances when the shuttle programme resumes. Morgan was not present at the press conference.

"We're going to offer her the opportunity," Graham said. "We're not asking her to make a specific commitment today to a time frame that has not been established."

He said that the eight other finalists in the teacher-in-space programme agreed that Morgan should get the first chance to fly in space. He added that the programme finalists also said that

they will continue their efforts to promote the educational goals of the project.

Two space teacher finalists who appeared with Graham at the news conference both said they were aware that the shuttle could blow up, but that they would still fly aboard the shuttle once the NASA investigation determines what caused the Challenger mishap.

"During my time working with NASA... I have learned one thing — that safety is the number one priority," said finalist Judith Garcia of Alexandria, Virginia. "I feel the (space shuttle) orbiter is a miracle of modern technology. We are still learning from it. I'm sure that NASA is doing everything possible to make it as safe as possible. When they deem that it is flight-ready, I would be confident that to their knowledge it is ready to go and I would be willing to go."

Teacher finalist Michael Metcalf of Hardwick, Vermont, said he used to be a military pilot and was always aware of the potential for disaster when he boarded his airplane.

"But you go ahead and do your job," he said. "The mission orientation and goal accomplishment orientation of the people at NASA is of the highest order. I have tremendous confidence that when they certify the shuttle as flight capable again it will be so."

In response to questions, Garcia and Metcalf said they were not aware NASA had decided to fly shuttles even though officials had eased fail-safe performance requirements for the huge rubber seals that help join segments of the shuttle's solid-fuel rocket boosters.

"If we had known then what we know now, NASA would have known then what we know now and nobody would have gone up (on the shuttle)," Metcalf said.

Speculation on the cause of the Challenger disaster has centered on a plume of flame that appeared near a seam on the shuttle's right-side rocket booster just seconds before the explosion. Internal documents released by NASA this week show that the primary rubber seal that helped join segments of the rocket boosters was expected to work so well that NASA three years ago dropped a requirement that the backup seal work under all conditions.

Graham told reporters that the seal issue was first brought to his attention on February 1 "as part



Space shuttle Challenger in a previous lift-off (File photo)

of an enormous volume of engineering data that was being reviewed as a possible source of the shuttle accident."

"Let me hasten to caution you that NASA has not yet identified the seals or the (booster rocket) joints that contain the seals as the problem and certainly not the primary problem," he added.

"We're looking at a range of causes and effects. And while that's one of the candidates, it isn't the only one."

Referring to the seal problem, Graham told reporters, "You're

UNICEF relief reaches Sudan's embattled south

UNICEF has succeeded in providing relief for more than 60,000 people with about 9,000 children in the besieged southern Sudanese city of Malakal which has been cut off from supplies by road or river since August 1985. UNICEF office in Khartoum announced on Feb. 12, that three barges carrying a relief consignment of some 1,400 tons of sorghum arrived safely in Malakal following a 13 day trip through areas affected by the fighting in parts of southern Sudan.

The barges carrying relief food were part of a 28 barge effort to reach Malakal. The drought and civil unrest resulted in a desperate situation in Malakal, and in early December last year, the Khartoum office received an appeal from the commissioner of Malakal, and the commissioner of relief and rehabilitation in the city, for much needed food and medical supplies for Malakal. UNICEF in Khartoum immediately sanctioned \$100,000 for the purchase of some 750 tons of sorghum as well as releasing 30 tons of emergency supplies, 22 tons of high protein biscuits, cooking oil, etc. and around one and a half tons of medical supplies.

The acting governor of Malakal told a UNICEF observer that a committee had been formed to set a price ceiling on the commercial grain to prevent price gouging. Safe passage of the barges was made possible, and according to an eye-witness when the barge train steamed into Malakal — the lead barge flying the U.N. flag — the entire town assembled on the banks to greet the barges. Soldiers fired their guns in the air while the people began spontaneous dancing and cheering.

The relief food grain will also be distributed by an inter-church committee with government observers present — UNICEF press release.

Japan's 1st open university attracts multi-national, young and old students

By Akio Yamamoto

TOKYO — Sorada Jaroenboonma, a 27-year-old Thai woman, is one of 17,000 students enrolled at "Hoso Daigaku," or the University of the Air, which began classes last April under the government's policy of promoting lifetime education.

The university's lessons are mostly taught via radio and television and consist of three areas of study — life science, industry and society, and humanities and nature. Graduates of the university are given bachelor's degrees as at ordinary universities.

Sorada is among 65 foreigners from 12 countries, including South Korea, China and Vietnam, who were accepted at the university.

After studying mass communications at a Bangkok university, she came to Japan four years ago. While attending a Japanese language school, she taught Thai to Japanese. Last May she married one of her students and now lives in Tama, a residential city in eastern Tokyo.

Although she was not fluent in Japanese, she applied to enroll at the University of the Air. At first she could not follow the lessons but she taped them off the television and radio and played them back many times.

"Of course, it can't be helped if I take more time than Japanese students," she said. "But I'm resolved to complete the degree even if I have to spend 10 years to finish the four-year programme."

She easily passed a final examination in English, as she had studied the language since elementary school. She also earned some history credits. She failed other subjects, however, and is studying hard to take the examinations again.

"Upon graduation, I intend to translate Thai books into Japanese so that Japanese people will know more about my country," she said. She is now translating Japanese picture books into Thai. She has sent nearly 1,000 handmade books to children in refugee camps and slums in Thailand.

The broadcasting range of the University of the Air is limited to the region around Tokyo. The Japanese government, which pays 80 per cent of the school's expenses, plans to eventually broadcast lessons to all parts of the country.

A large variety of people study at the university, including many physically handicapped people and more than 200 who are 70 years or older.

The oldest student is Jinpei Kato, 91, a former university professor living in Maebashi, Gunma Prefecture. The oldest woman is his wife Shizuko, 83.

Jinpei Kato taught the history of Japanese education at several universities. Shizuko used to help him check manuscripts of his papers and still likes to study, she said, although she is studying only subjects that interest her rather than working toward a degree.

At her suggestion, the couple chose to study food and nutrition in order to maintain their own health. Now they are also taking courses on "the history of Japan's modern economy" and "the earth and the universe."

Jinpei, who has a Ph.D. in literature, said, "We listen to broadcast lessons together and then discuss them. By doing so, we get along better with each other. If either of us gets dejected, the

other gives encouragement. If I had started alone, I wonder whether I would have been able to continue until now. I'd like to study at the University of the Air for four or five more years at least."

When Hiroshi Sakura, 51, a blind man who practices acupuncture, first applied to the university he was turned down because he has no teaching materials designed for a blind person. Eager to study ancient Chinese thought and Chinese history, however, he was admitted with the help of a welfare organization.

Sakura, who lives in Matsudo, a small city east of Tokyo, arranged to make tapes of volunteers reading text-books aloud since there was not enough time to transcribe them into Braille. Finding enough volunteers to read all the text-books before the start of the broadcast lessons was not easy, he said.

Sakura has three radios and cassette recorders, as well as a mountain of tapes, at his desk. He studies by alternately listening to the recorded lessons and textbooks. During his third semester, he attended class with the help of a volunteer who guided him to the university's Second Study Centre in Tokyo twice a week.

When he takes exams, the university prepares taped questions. He is given 90 minutes to answer — 30 minutes more than ordinary students. The tape of questions lasts 50 minutes, however, which means that he cannot hear all of the questions more than once.

"However long it may take, I'll graduate from the university. Make haste slowly — that's my motto," he said.

Shizuko Takahira, 74, an acupuncturist in Niigata, Kanagawa Prefecture, is also a University of the Air student. After finishing elementary school, she worked to help support her family. When she was 30, she completed middle school by going to night courses and earned a nursing license. After getting married and having two children, she earned a nursing government's license.

After World War II, she and her husband, an elementary school teacher, opened a nursing home. She also earned an acupuncture license, which got her family through the war and postwar period, she said.

When a nearby high school began evening classes, she was 40, married and graduated at the age of 40. She also graduated from a Christian seminary and could become a minister if she passed a qualification exam. But she decided to study at the University of the Air.

She said that the University of the Air was "a blessing from God" to her.

She plans to earn 31 credits a year to gain the 124 necessary for a degree in four years. In her first semester, she maintained her plan, and received 12 credits for six classes. In her second semester, however, she caught a cold and failed two subjects. She plans to retake some of the exams to make them up, she said.

She is now taking six subjects, including "world history and the perception of the times," "the present outlook on humans and the world" and "mass communications."

"Lessons are getting more and more difficult. It may be impossible to complete the course in four years," she said with a smile — Asahi News Service, Tokyo.

Compromise saves farm and fund

International organisations and committees proliferate and some of them are wasteful and inefficient. James Buxton writes about one which is efficient and he explains why the men who run it are cheerful.

ROME — The men who run IFAD, the UN's International Fund for Agricultural Development, are suddenly looking cheerful. After more than two years during which the future of the Rome-based organisation looked bleak, IFAD has finally secured pledges of funds.

Even more gratifyingly, it has discovered that its reputation as a lean and relatively efficient aid organisation is a bankable asset when it comes to raising money. IFAD is an unusual member of the U.N. family. It was founded in 1977 as a joint venture between the then cash-rich OECD states and the OPEC countries to put money into third world agriculture. The idea was that OPEC would hand over some of its surplus revenues if OECD countries were prepared to match them.

The fund began life with capital of \$1.06 billion, of which some 43 per cent was contributed by the OPEC states. Almost from the start bickering broke out between the two categories of donor members with OPEC states being accused of not pulling their weight. The first replenishment of funds — an injection of \$1.1 billion agreed in 1982 — was contributed 41 per cent by OPEC members, 56 per cent by OECD countries and 3 per cent by developing countries.

But with IFAD's commitments racing ahead — it has now lent \$1.8 billion, of which some \$715 million has actually been disbursed — the organisation almost immediately required a further replenishment.

There were two snags, however. First, the OPEC countries were, by the mid-1980s, running out of money. And second, the U.S. had doubts not only about international aid organisations in general but about IFAD's effectiveness in particular.

The U.S. gradually overcame its reservations about IFAD, after U.S. Aid produced a favourable report on it, and Congress voted to contribute up to \$150 million. But the U.S. still insisted that the original 40/60 partnership between OPEC and the OECD be adhered to.

A compromise was finally reached at a meeting of IFAD's 141-nation governing council in Rome. Funds would be replenished by \$500 million for the three-year period which actually began in January 1985. Of this some \$300 million would come from the OECD countries, and some \$200 million from the OPEC countries.

There is one hitch, however. The OPEC countries' individual pledges (led by Saudi Arabia with \$72.6 million) are actually \$16 million short of the \$200 million needed, and the OECD countries have pledged \$276 million (with the U.S. putting in \$79.8 million). OPEC states have promised to make firm pledges of the remaining \$16 million by February 19, and the OECD countries have promised to match this on a three-for-two basis. If the OPEC pledges are not forthcoming,

IFAD will have to settle for the \$460 million to which individual countries have so far committed themselves.

IFAD therefore will survive, but will have much less money to lend than it had in the past, especially allowing for inflation. So why is Mr. Idriss Jazairi, the sophisticated Algerian who is IFAD's president, looking so content?

The first reason is that IFAD has established a role and a reputation that make it unlikely that it will ever be allowed to disappear. It is a financing agency, rather than a fully-fledged aid organisation. It finances projects which are being implemented either by national governments or other aid agencies. Its role is to study possible projects, to cofinance those it approves and to monitor their execution.

Its loans are primarily aimed at helping the rural areas of developing countries by assisting the basic food production of small farmers. It believes that by helping small farmers to improve the way they do what they have been doing for thousands of years, it does as much for rural areas as do more ambitious projects aimed at producing export crops for uncertain world commodity markets.

As a financing institution, IFAD does not need a large staff. It employs only 181 people at its headquarters in Rome, of whom 80 are professionals, which must make one of the most productive development agencies in the world.

Capitalising on its good reputation in the field, IFAD last year presented a plan for the rehabilitation of food-growing in the

sub-Saharan countries affected by the recent drought. The aim is to help the region's farming to recover by providing basic inputs — ranging from hand tools to fertiliser — and make a start on controlling erosion and desertification. IFAD proposed a programme for nine countries, from Ethiopia to Zambia, which would cost up to \$300 million.

Although the programme was only formally approved recently, many OECD countries and even multilateral organisations, such as the EEC, have indicated that they will contribute. IFAD believes it should have little difficulty getting to \$200 million in the near future. The beauty of this programme, from IFAD's point of view, is that these funds will not only be over and above the replenishment, but will be untrammelled by the OPEC-OECD linkage which has caused so much difficulty.

That leads to the second reason for Mr. Jazairi's contentment. The more IFAD becomes a self-sufficient organisation, able to draw on funds outside the OPEC-OECD formula, the easier it should be to find a solution to its long-term funding problems. The absurdity of Nigeria having to contribute only \$3 million less than the UK's \$13.2 million is widely appreciated among most IFAD contributors, not just on the OPEC side.

Mr. Jazairi now plans to set up a committee of experts who will study ways of financing IFAD in the future without abandoning "its special character" and its governing structure.

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Despite American pullout, work goes on in Libya's great man-made river

By Kate Dourian

REUTERS

BENGHAZI, Libya — Libya is moving into the second phase of a 25-billion-dollar desert irrigation scheme, apparently unaffected by the pullout of two American companies.

The two U.S. firms were obliged to quit Libya last month when President Ronald Reagan imposed economic sanctions on the North African nation, accusing it of promoting terrorism.

They were working on the "great man-made river project" — a scheme to lay huge pipes across the desert to bring water from inland wells to irrigate coastal farmlands.

The scheme aims to make Libya self-sufficient in food by the turn of the century and has been hailed by Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi as the eighth wonder of the world.

The project's finance director Dokaif Megharief said the two U.S. firms involved had fulfilled their contractual commitments before the sanctions took effect on February 1.

He said their pullout was not expected to interrupt the project. "Work goes on," added American-educated Megharief.

He told reporters about 250 Americans had lost their jobs as a result of Reagan's move. "Price

Brother of Dayton, Ohio, were supplying pipeline technology and Brown and Root of Houston, Texas, were consultant engineers.

Reagan ordered all Americans home from Libya and banned commercial dealings with the Libyan government after guerrilla attacks in Rome and Vienna last December 27 killed 20 people.

The U.S. president blamed the Abu Nidal group and accused Qaddafi of harbouring it. Libya denied any hand in the attacks.

Megharief said Libya was now accepting bids for the second phase of the ambitious project, launched two years ago.

The first stage involved laying 1,900 km of pipeline up to four metres in diameter to bring two million cubic metres of water a day to the Benghazi area from two wells in the south of the country.

The second stage is a 700-km link to the capital Tripoli.

Megharief said the plunge in oil prices — which has more than halved Libya's oil income in the last five years — was not expected to hold up the project.

"This is a long-term project so we are not thinking on the basis of day-to-day fluctuations in the price of oil," he said.

Libya has been levying special taxes on petrol, cigarettes and electrical goods since 1983 to help finance the irrigation.

Planning for saving lives in earthquakes

WASHINGTON — Emergency response planning and public education are vital in preparing for earthquakes, said two U.S. experts on natural disasters.

They are S.L. Algrmissen of the U.S. Geological Survey and Richard Krimm of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). They told journalists during a satellite news conference February 11 that lives could be saved if buildings were constructed to withstand strong earthquakes and if the people are taught how to react when an earthquake occurs.

Although scientists cannot predict the exact day or hour of an earthquake, Algrmissen said, much research is going into the identification of areas most likely to experience future seismic activity.

Krimm said the Federal Emergency Management Agency offers training programmes in disaster emergency response techniques, a wide range of information on emergency preparedness, planning guidelines for

cities and businesses, and public education on emergency preparedness.

Algrmissen is a hazard evaluation expert with the U.S. Geological Survey. Krimm is associate director for FEMA's office of natural and technological disasters.

The two spoke from the Washington studios of Wordnet, the U.S. Information Agency's global satellite television network, and answered questions from journalists and earthquake experts in Mexico City, Guatemala City, and

San Jose, Costa Rica.

Krimm said that FEMA has a variety of informative brochures on various aspects of earthquakes.

Subjects include helping children adjust after an earthquake or other natural disaster, helpful hints for disabled persons, assessing damage, and insurance. They can be obtained by writing to him at the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Washington, DC 20472, USA — U.S. Information Agency.

N.Ireland coach names team for Paris warm-up

BELFAST, Northern Ireland (AP) — John McClelland returned on Monday to Northern Ireland's squad for next week's World Cup warm-up match against France in Paris and immediately set manager Billy Bingham a selection problem.

The Watford central defender missed the last two games of Northern Ireland's World Cup qualifying campaign and in his absence Alan McDonald and John O'Neill both turned in superb performances against Romania and England.

McClelland, now fully recovered from a broken foot, said: "I'm just delighted to be involved again in the international squad, though I realise it could be hard to get my place back."

"Alan McDonald came in for me and took his chance brilliantly. He couldn't be faulted in either of his games."

"But John O'Neill was in there alongside him, doing an equally solid job though not getting as much of the praise. I couldn't expect either of them to make way for me and I'll probably have to bide my time."

Bournemouth striker Colin Clarke, the English Third Division's leading scorer with 24 goals, looks set to win his first cap against the reigning European champions.

Injury problems have deprived manager Bingham of long-term absentees Billy Hamilton and Martin O'Neill as well as wingers Ian Stewart and Noel Broderston and defender Paul Ramsey.

The one surprise in the squad is the inclusion of Mark Caughey, a 25-year-old policeman who plays part-time soccer for Irish League club Linfield.

Caughey, a right winger, is not expected to play in Paris on Feb. 26 but could well be given a chance in one of Northern Ireland's other warm-up games — against Denmark on March 26 and Morocco on April 23.

Bingham plans to introduce

other Irish League players during the build-up for Mexico, but for the moment has stood by the players who earned qualification.

The only exception is Sheffield Wednesday's Nigel Worthington, who is omitted despite coming on as substitute against both Romania and England.

The squad for Paris:

Goalkeepers: Pat Jennings (Tottenham), Jim Platt (Coleraine);

Defenders: Jimmy Nicholl (West Bromwich Albion), John McClelland (Watford), Mal Donaghy (Luton), John O'Neill (Leicester), Alan McDonald (Queens Park Rangers);

Middlefield: David McCreery (Newcastle), Sammy McIlroy (Manchester City), Norman Whiteside (Manchester United), Steve Penney (Brighton);

Strikers: Jimmy Quinn (Blackburn), Bernard McNally (Shrewsbury), Gerry Armstrong (Chesterfield), Colin Clarke (Bournemouth), Mark Caughey (Linfield).

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Lendl, Wilander beat rain to advance

BOCA RATON, Florida (R) — Top-seeded Ivan Lendl and second seed Mats Wilander advanced Sunday before rain forced cancellation of the evening programme at the \$1.8 million International Players Tennis Championships.

Lendl, the world's top-ranked player, had some trouble with a bruised ring finger on his racket hand and from a tenacious Ame-

rican Greg Holmes before winning his third-round match, 6-4, 7-6.

He said the stiff challenge by Holmes, seeded 32nd, had not surprised him. "I'm not happy with the way I'm playing and he hits hard," Lendl said. "It's no different if a player is number two or number 120. He will come at you."

Lendl won the first set with a

service break in the ninth game and gained control in the second set tiebreaker with a 4-0 lead.

Wilander, seeded second, also gained the quarterfinals with a 7-5, 6-4 win over 15th seed Andres Gomez of Ecuador, his toughest match so far and the last one to be completed before the rains came.

The Swede, who had previously

dropped only 13 games, squandered a 4-2 lead in the first set but broke Gomez from 30-all in the 12th game to regain form. He won the second set with a service break in the 10th game.

The rain began moments after second-seeded Steffi Graf, a 16-year-old West German, advanced to the quarterfinals with a 6-1, 6-4 victory over unseeded American Alycia Molton.

SPORTS IN BRIEF

Beckenbauer to be 'spy in the sky'

BONN (R) — West German national soccer manager Franz Beckenbauer revealed Monday he plans to spy on his World Cup opponents by using a helicopter to whisk him around Mexico in June. West Germany's opening game in the Finals against Uruguay takes place in Queretaro on June 4 but Beckenbauer wants to watch the other two group opponents, Denmark and Scotland, whose game kicks off just four hours later in Neza, some 165 kilometres further south. A helicopter will stand by to take him to Neza as soon as his team's match finishes and the same procedure will be used after the second game with Scotland four days later when he will fly to Neza to see the Danes play Uruguay.

Rudi Voeller undergoes groin surgery

BREMEN, West Germany (R) — West German striker Rudi Voeller had a groin operation in Brussels Monday and will not play for at least two months, casting doubts on his fitness for June's World Cup Finals. Willi Lemke, manager of his club Werder Bremen, said Voeller went to Belgian specialist professor Marc Martens after a series of attempts to resume full training in recent weeks had failed. Martens has performed similar operations on two other likely World Cup stars, Danish striker Preben Elkjaer and Belgian goalkeeper Jean-Marie Pfaff. Voeller, a prolific goalscorer and lively striker is widely regarded as the best player in the country and his loss would be a bitter blow to West Germany's World Cup hopes.

Anderlecht miss chance of going top

BRUSSELS (R) — Belgian soccer champions Anderlecht Sunday missed the chance of going top of the league for the first time this season losing away 1-0 to old rivals Standard Liege. With league leaders club Brugge held to a draw at nearby Antwerp, the Brussels team could have moved one point ahead and provide new manager Arne Haan with a quick reward for the renewed vigour he has injected into the team. Haan, a former Dutch midfield international, replaced the sacked Paul Van Himst at the turn of the year in a bid to restore Anderlecht's European glory. But Anderlecht were punished for failing to turn territorial advantage into goals when a shot from Luyckx on the edge of the penalty area crept inside the post minutes after the interval. A capacity crowd of 33,000 saw wave after wave of Anderlecht attack bravely resisted by a stout Standard defence.

Real closes in on title

LONDON (R) — Real Madrid took full advantage of an alarming lapse by European Cup quarter-finalists Barcelona to establish themselves as clear favourites for their first Spanish League soccer title since 1980 at the weekend.

While severe weather diminished the programmes elsewhere in Europe — hitting British and West German soccer particularly hard — defending champions Barcelona found the mil-

der climes of Las Palmas were not to their liking and crashed to a 3-0 defeat. It was their first defeat for nine weeks.

With nine matches left, Madrid stretched their lead over the Catalans to six points by pulling off an impressive 2-1 away win over third-placed Athletic Bilbao.

Argentine striker Jorge Valdano headed Madrid's winner after Spanish international defender Andoni Goikoetxea had equalised Madrid's opener, a ninth-minute own goal by Bilbao defender Patri Salinas. All the goals came in the first half.

Barcelona suffered a humiliating end to their nine-week unbeaten run in Las Palmas as the home side ran them ragged.

Yacht-building's glamour has faded

By Peter Bale
Reuter

FREMANTLE, Western Australia — Stephen Ward, builder of probably the world's best-known 12-metre yacht, has mixed feelings about the skills which have made him a household name in the yachting world.

Ward, a 33-year-old Australian, constructed Australia II, the yacht which broke the New York Yacht Club's 132-year monopoly on the America's Cup three years ago.

On Saturday Ward's latest yacht, Australia III, won the 12-metre World Championship.

Now Ward is preparing to build Australia IV, his sixth 12-metre yacht, as a potential defender for Perth millionaire Alan Bond's Cup-winning syndicate off the coast here next year.

But for Ward, who also turns his hands to such projects as building lobster boats for local fishermen, the glamour of the America's Cup is fast disappearing.

"It's hard to keep at the top," Ward said in an interview. "Building 12-metres isn't the be all and end all of life, it's very, very demanding."

But Ward added: "Basically

they (12-metre yachts) are addictive. It becomes encompassing — the America's Cup becomes your work, your sport and your social life."

Ward has spent much of the last 10 years on the five 12-metre yachts he has built so far starting with Bond's Australia I in 1976.

He and his staff of 10 also spend hundreds of hours making masts, spars and rigging as well as repairing and modifying the sophisticated racing yachts.

"I don't think I've gone 12 months without fiddling around with a 12-metre at some stage," Ward said.

Ward is an integral part of the Bond syndicate along with designer Ben Lexcen, who revolutionised yachting with the radical winged keel of Australia II.

"I doubt if any other designer would have had the courage that Ben had to have to do the first winged keel boat," Ward said.

Now, all but the oldest 12-metres have winged keels or variations on Lexcen's theme and Ward believes the technology is so close that crew work and sails are gaining in importance.

The Bond organisation have yet to decide whether to build Aus-

tralia IV or stay with Australia III, or even the still-competitive Australia II.

"What we are doing is developing two fighting units and we have demonstrated again that we have two units that are capable of taking on the best in the world," Bond syndicate executive director Warren Jones said after Australia III's win.

Money is also a factor for the \$16 million syndicate but Ward stresses that the yacht hulls are not necessarily the most expensive components.

A basic 12-metre hull could be built for around \$500,000, he said, but it could cost twice that to design a top 12-metre and a similar figure to buy sails.

Ward though is not overawed by the big business that 12-metre yachting has become and has a simple pride in his product.

"People say 'weren't you thrilled that Australia II won the race?' but to me that was a bit of an anticlimax," he said.

"I was thrilled when she was out in front on the first mark and that had built a competitive boat for those guys to go and do the job with."

Soviets top New Zealand

AUCKLAND, New Zealand (AP) — The Soviet Union beat New Zealand 1-0 in their opening soccer match at Mt. Smart Stadium Monday.

After allowing New Zealand to make almost all of the play and take several shots at goal in the first half, the Soviets showed greater urgency and skill in the second.

They built on the sound work of their midfielders to apply pressure in all quarters.

In quick succession, the ball was played square to Yuri Zhebudko who turned neatly and fired a shot which had New Zealand goalkeeper Frank Van Hatnam down quickly to cover.

Vladimir Dolgoplov hit a shot on the run and watched in despair as it curled just outside the post, then Sergei Volgin hit a rocket-like shot which Van Hatnam got behind but needed a retake to hold.

Afterward both coaches, Sergei Mosigin and Kevin Fallon, said they were reasonably happy with the outcome.

Celtics sweep Lakers in possible playoff preview

NEW YORK (AP) — It's February, but it looked like June.

Sunday's Celtics-Lakers game, reminiscent of the last two NBA championship series, had three showing matches in the second quarter before the two teams settled down and Boston won 105-99 to sweep the two-game regular-season matchups.

"Boston made the plays when they had to," the Lakers' Pat Riley said. "I'm sure they feel good about themselves with their two wins. But the playoffs are a long way off."

Elsewhere in the NBA, it was Atlanta 110, Portland 101; San Antonio 113, Sacramento 94; and Dallas 120, Chicago 114.

Midway through the second period, Lakers Guard Byron Scott had to be restrained after receiving a technical for throwing the ball at Boston's Jerry Sichting. Less than a minute later, another showing match started when Greg Kite of the Celtics fouled Michael Cooper from behind.

Kite also got tempers flaring less than a minute before halftime, when he knocked Kareem Abdul Jabbar to the floor with another foul.

Dennis Johnson scored 23 points and Larry Bird added 22 points, 18 rebounds and seven assists for Boston, but the key to the game was three Boston reserves who had good performances.

Center Bill Walton had 10 points, seven rebounds and three assists filling in for Robert Parish, who was hampered by foul trouble.

Sichting had 11 points, nine of them in an eight-minute span in the second quarter to help the Celtics open a seven-point lead.

Guard Rick Carlisle scored six of his 10 points and picked up a steal in a span of 2:42 early in the fourth quarter as Boston opened a 96-86 lead with 8:10 to play.

"It was a monumental team effort... we got big lifts from Rick and Bill," Boston coach K.C. Jones said. "Our bench now shows that it can do the job."

The victory was the 15th in 16 games for the Celtics, who have won 41 of 50 games this season, best in the NBA. The Lakers are 39-13.

Mavericks 128, Bulls 114

Rolando Blackman scored 13 of his 28 points in the fourth quarter, including seven points in the final 2:53, to lead Dallas over Chicago. Oakley had 28 points and 15 rebounds, and George Gervin added 24 points for Chicago, which has lost six straight games. The Mavericks have won nine of 11.

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The Guiding Referendum concerning Denmark's adoption of the EEC-Package will be held in Denmark on Thursday February 27th, 1986.

You are invited to cast your vote at the Danish Honorary Consulate General in Amman as from February 17 - until 20th.

Our office hours are: 8:00 - 13:00 & 15:00 - 17:30.

Please bring your passports with you.

Danish Honorary Consulate General
Amin Kassar Building - Post Office Square
Tel: 622324 (6 lines).

TIME

MAFIA ON TRIAL
(Italian Authorities Try 467 Alleged Racketeers)

SHCHARANSKY "HOME" IN JERUSALEM (Interview)
U.S. LOOKS TO GOOD YEAR

(Board of Economists Sees Low Inflation, Moderate Growth)



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(Colour)

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Cinema

RAGHADAN

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THE FRIENDS

(Colour)

Performances: 12:00, 3:00, 6:30, 8:00

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THE GIRLS AND THE UNKNOWN

(Colour)

Performances: 3:30, 6:00, 8:30

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One sterling	1.4175/85	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3948/58	Canadian dollars
	2.3450/60	West German marks
	2.6495/505	Dutch guilders
	1.9367/77	Swiss francs
	47.9548/00	Belgian francs
	7.1950/2000	French francs
	1595/1596	Italian lire
	180.90/181.00	Japanese yen
	7.4175/525	Swedish crowns
	7.3180/230	Norwegian crowns
	8.6375/425	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	332.75/333	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices closed mixed after a firmer opening on profit-taking after recent record levels, with the bulk of attention centred around special situations, dealers said. At 1530 GMT the FTSE 100 was down 4.8 points at 1,473.1 after a record 1,482.4 at 0940 GMT.

Imperial group firmed 29p to 320 after news Hanson Trust had increased the terms of its offer to around 310.6p per share and United Biscuits announced a separate bid for Imperial at 342.5p per share. Hanson lost 3p to 148 and United 11p to 231. North American shares were untraded on Monday due to the U.S. holiday but gold shares were firmer with bullion.

Government bonds showed gains ranging to one point at the longer end mainly in reaction to stock shortage, dealers said. Remaining supplies of the treasury 10 per cent due 1993 were exhausted at a part paid price of £204 1/2 Monday morning.

Among leaders, ICI lost 3p to 854 after 847, Beecham 3p to 368 after 365 but Blue Circle firmed 10p to 568. Companies reporting on Monday included Dalgely down 5p to 238 and Mann 15p off at 270 both after interims.

British Aerospace firmed 15p to 468 after news Saudi Arabia and Britain had signed a £5 billion deal for the purchase, by Saudi Arabia, of 132 advanced military aircraft.

OPEC to continue fight for larger oil market share

JAKARTA (Agencies) — Five members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) want increases in production to gain a larger share of the world market, Indonesia's Mines and Energy Minister Subroto said Monday.

Dr. Subroto told parliament that a meeting of an OPEC special committee in Vienna last month agreed that the group should strive to obtain a "fair" share of the market.

He did not elaborate on what the committee — Indonesia, Venezuela, Iraq, Kuwait, and the United Arab Emirates — regarded as fair but said output should be higher than OPEC's current ceiling of 16 million barrels per day (b/d).

Dr. Subroto said the proposal would be raised at a full ministerial meeting of the 13-member grouping in Geneva next month.

The committee would recommend that OPEC's oil production be adjustable to market situations, Dr. Subroto said. The key to achieving a fair market share was OPEC unity, he added.

All except Britain had pledged to cooperate, he said.

Asked to comment on the sharp fall in world oil prices, Dr. Subroto said the current price level was abnormally low and was mainly due to a confrontation between OPEC and non-OPEC producers with both sides flooding the market.

U.N. official urges Africa to learn from China, India

PEKING (R) — A United Nations official Monday urged Africa to learn from China and India in boosting food production and said food aid from rich countries must stop.

Mr. Alain Vidal-Naquet, chief secretary in the executive director's office of the World Food Council, said Africa had replaced Asia since the mid-1970s as the world's main food aid recipient.

India and China had been boosting incentives to farmers and using improved production techniques but African food output had been hit by government inefficiency and recurring drought.

Mr. Vidal-Naquet told a news conference.

African states were still making massive requests for food aid, although good rains meant most areas would have their first good crops for 10 years. Yet the prices farmers received would be harmed by the fact that silos were already full of food aid.

"Food aid must stop. They (Africans) have been so used to big amounts of food aid that it is a disincentive to produce or to consume what they can produce," he said.

"Anywhere you go in Africa, in the jungle, you find French bread or American bread. People are used to it. They don't want to hear about cassava or maize, and that is dramatic."

The World Food Council is a United Nations forum which acts as a think tank on world food problems.

Mr. Vidal-Naquet was visiting Peking to help arrange two workshops in May, the first in India, the second in China, at which food policy specialists from 25 African countries will discuss production techniques with Asian experts.

He said China and India would not be presented as the key to all Africa's food problems, but as a source for African specialists to learn to adapt to their own needs.

Mr. Vidal-Naquet said African states recognised that they had given insufficient priority to food production but they did not want outsiders to dictate solutions to them.

He said that apart from a handful of countries such as Ivory Coast and Senegal, there was inadequate machinery for regional cooperation within Africa.

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The minister said Indonesia, which relies on oil and gas for 70 per cent of its export earnings, planned to produce enough oil to meet its foreign exchange needs and would sell at "flexible" price levels. He did not elaborate.

Indonesia would be more flexible in marketing but would keep in line with OPEC policies, Dr. Subroto said. He gave no further details.

He said Indonesia planned to strengthen its markets in Japan and the United States, expand in South Korea, Taiwan and South East Asian countries, and hopes to open new markets in Australia, New Zealand and Pacific countries.

S. Arabian output reported below 3.8m b/d in January

Meanwhile, the Middle East Economic Survey (MEES) reported Monday that contrary to persistent media reports claiming Saudi Arabia had boosted its oil production to five or six million barrels per day, actual Saudi production averaged only 3.8 million b/d in January.

The weekly oil review, which is well informed on Saudi developments, quoted an "authoritative Saudi source" as informing it that Saudi crude production averaged 4,276,071 b/d in December and 3,787,012 in January.

MEES added that these figures "are as audited" by the Dutch firm of Klynveld Kraayenhof, which is

appointed by OPEC to audit production and export volumes of OPEC members.

The oil review said it understood that the Saudi policy was "definitely not to exceed the 4.35 million b/d OPEC quota..."

The drop in January was not attributable to a slackening of market demand "but rather to restraint on the part of the Saudis," MEES added.

At the same time, the kingdom is still determined to defend its market share and resist any pressure for a substantial cut in its output below the OPEC quota, MEES reported.

It added that "at the same time Saudi Arabia maintains its position that any future re-stabilisation of world oil prices and markets will require participation by non-OPEC exporting countries in a production regulation agreement with OPEC."

MEES also reported that Saudi Arabia is pressing for a full extraordinary OPEC conference instead of a mere consultative meeting.

The oil review said it understands that Venezuelan Oil Minister Arturo Hernandez Grisendi, in his capacity as the current president of the OPEC conference, has circulated a proposal to members for a consultative meeting in Geneva on March 16.

MEES said Saudi Arabia is pressing for a full conference because a consultative meeting, which is not bound to take decisions, can be convened on the initiative of the president, whereas the con-

ference, composed of Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, Nigeria, Venezuela and the United Arab Emirates, would have to stop work, MEES added.

The council was allocated a one-time budget of \$3 million when it was set up in Dec. 1984, MEES said.

Prices will go up again, OPEC chief says

As to prospects of stabilising the turmoil on world oil markets, many officials were giving their views on travelling to various countries seeking cooperation.

In Bahrain, a senior Arab oil official, in remarks published Monday, described the oil market situation as abnormal and said prices will go up again.

Mr. Ali Attiga, secretary-general of the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC), also told Bahrain's Akhbar Al Khaleej cooperation was needed between Arab oil producing states and others like Britain and Norway.

"The current abnormal oil market situation is a result of the oil glut... I am certain prices will stabilise and go up again," he said.

OAPEC groups Algeria, Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia and the United Arab Emirates.

Oteiba to hold talks in Oman

In Abu Dhabi, the official Emirates News Agency (WAM) reported Monday that United Arab Emirates Oil Minister Mana Said Al Oteiba arrived in Muscat for talks on the world oil market with officials in Oman.

The minister told WAM before leaving Abu Dhabi the talks were within the context of current contracts "to find a basis for cooperation between OPEC members and non-OPEC producers."

Oman is not a member of OPEC, Oman, which has reached production levels around 500,000 b/d, has been boosting production substantially by selling oil at market-related prices.

Algeria, Iran and Libya discuss strategies

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Soares wins presidential polls

LISBON (R) — Portugal's left-wing parties Monday hailed the victory of Socialist Mario Soares in a presidential election Sunday as a boost to the country's democracy restored in a 1974 armed forces revolution.

Right-wing parties who had backed Mr. Soares' rival, law Professor Diogo Freitas do Amaral, expressed disappointment but said they believed Mr. Soares' narrow win would not lead to a radical confrontation between the left and the right wing.

Mr. Soares, 61, who has served three times as prime minister, got 51.3 per cent of the votes, compared with 48.7 per cent for Prof. Freitas do Amaral, according to provisional results released early Monday.

"It was a great victory for the people, for freedom and for April 25 (date of the 1974 revolution), which will contribute to strengthening democratic rule," Mr. Soares' Socialist Party said in a statement.

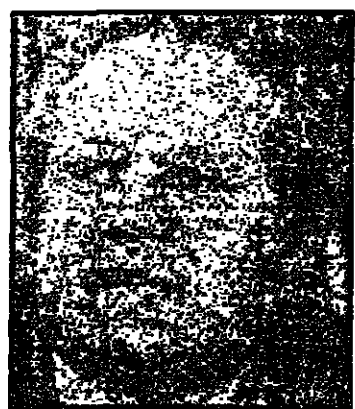
The pro-Soviet Communist Party and the centre-left Democratic Renewal Party (PRD) also welcomed his election.

The right-wing Christian Democrats, who with the ruling Social Democrats supported 44-year-old Freitas do Amaral, stressed the president should remain above party politics.

"I don't see the election result as a factor leading to political radicalisation in Portuguese society," Christian Democrat Party leader Adriano Moreira told reporters. A cacophony of car horns, loudspeaker vans and cheering, flag-waving crowds of Soares supporters celebrated their candidate's victory until the small hours in central Lisbon.

"Thank you for this victory — it is a victory for democracy, freedom, tolerance and peace," Mr. Soares told the thousands who gathered outside his campaign headquarters.

Opinion polls gave Mr. Soares, whose Socialist Party suffered a crushing defeat in general elections last October, only 10 per cent of the vote shortly before last month's first round.



Mario Soares

Even the pro-Soviet Communist Party, which dislikes Mr. Soares because of his strong anti-Communist stance, backed him in the second round to keep out Prof. Freitas do Amaral whom they considered a symbol and defender of the dictatorship.

In his victory speech, Mr. Soares proclaimed the start of a new era. "A new cycle has begun with the election of the first civilian president in 60 years," he said. "Twelve years after the revolution, the period of transition has ended."

The president-elect said he would cooperate with the country's three-month old centre-right government, which supported his rival in the election.

During the campaign Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva said his minority government would have a more difficult task with Mr. Soares than with Prof. Freitas do Amaral.

Although the president cannot initiate legislation, he can delay laws and has the power to dismiss the government in certain circumstances.

N. Zealand starts probe into sinking of Soviet liner

WELLINGTON (R) — One Soviet seaman was missing believed drowned after the cruise liner Mikhail Lermontov struck a rock and sank in New Zealand's Cook Strait but there was uneasiness over how the ship hit a visible reef.

Prime Minister David Lange, launching an urgent inquiry into the accident, told Reuters he wanted a preliminary report by Friday and said there was "disquiet" over the shipwreck.

"I thought a vessel to hit a rock which most people should know about? Answer, it shouldn't," he said.

The seaman, who was not named, was believed to have drowned when the 20,352-ton luxury liner sank within minutes of the 733 passengers and crew being plunged to safety from remote Port Gore in the Marlborough Sounds.

A rescue service spokesman said the seaman was seen below decks as others scrambled to safety across the steeply tilted decks of the sinking ship.

Passengers who abandoned the liner said they could see waves breaking over the reef off Cape Jackson on South Island minutes before the ship struck.

A day-long sea and air search found no trace of the man and the spokesman said: "It has been concluded that he went down with the ship."

The 409 passengers, mostly elderly Australians, and 329 Soviet crew had all been taken to Wellington before dawn during an all-night rescue operation.

The Mikhail Lermontov was lying in calm water 110 feet (33 metres) below the surface in Port Gore Bay where it sank after the crew failed to beach it.

Parts of the superstructure could be seen clearly under water as streams of oil and air escaped from the wreck, a local boat owner said on radio.

"It looks like a spring of water just bursting through the surface with tremendous power," he said.

The liner, which cruises out of Sydney to New Zealand and the Pacific islands during the southern hemisphere summer, was on the ninth day of a 14-day cruise around New Zealand's fjords.

Officials said police and navy patrol boats would guard the wreck to keep unauthorised divers away from the bulk while the Baltic Shipping Company which owned the liner decided whether it would attempt salvage.

Although officials said the rescue went smoothly, there was confusion before the order to abandon ship was given which they blamed on poor radio reception and language difficulties.

Mr. Lange said the ship's master and senior officers would stay in New Zealand until after the inquiry.

Meanwhile, the Soviet News Agency TASS Monday reported the sinking of the liner Mikhail Lermontov, praising its crew for skill in saving passengers and pointing out that a New Zealand pilot was on board.

TASS said the Lermontov struck a reef "in the conditions of a difficult passage through the fjords of New Zealand."

"At the moment of the accident a pilot from New Zealand was on board," it said.

"After five hours uphill struggle to save the ship, the liner sank at a depth of 33 metres. Attempts to ground the vessel failed. Rapidly rising water flooded the engine room," TASS said.

"The faultless training and sang froid of the crew allowed the evacuation of the passengers in the shortest time onto New Zealand shores which had sped to the place of the shipwreck," it added.

TASS said unconfirmed reports indicated that one of the crewmen had been killed because he had been in the hold at the time of the accident and had been unable to reach the deck.

The rescue operation had been made difficult by the onset of dusk, low clouds and high winds, TASS said.

"The passengers, a majority of whom were elderly, were literally carried by hand to the rescue services," TASS said.

The agency said New Zealand fishing vessels had played a big role in the rescue.

"The New Zealand authorities together with representatives of the USSR in Wellington have begun an investigation into the incident," it added.

British monarch in Nepal

KATHMANDU (R) — The skies over the snowcapped Himalayas turned sunny Monday for Britain's Queen Elizabeth and her husband Prince Philip as they arrived in the Nepalese capital to cheering crowds and the pagentry of the world's only Hindu monarchy.

The queen's blue and silver British Airways Trident jet touched down at noon at Kathmandu's tiny airport, with the white Himalayas looming in the background.

Dressed in a buttercup yellow coat and matching hat, the queen was met by King Birendra and Queen Aishwarya and then by five colourfully dressed little girls called the "panchar kanya," or five virgins.

Rain clouds which soaked the city last week and threatened to wash out arrival ceremonies rolled away at the last minute.

Tens of thousands of people, including 100 Buddhist monks in bright scarlet robes lined the route as the queen drove in a car to the city centre through dozens of welcome arches.

Crowds were even thicker in the historic heart of the city, a collection of tiered Pagoda-style temples.

13 killed, 700 arrested in South African protests

JOHANNESBURG (R) — At least 13 people were killed in South African townships over the weekend and police said Monday they arrested nearly 700 during an overnight flare-up of unrest.

Five blacks were killed in Alexandria township near Johannesburg where police squads used shotguns and teargas to break up crowds. A local black-reading newspaper said the toll could be higher.

Police said blacks stoned and petrol-bombed houses, police patrols, government offices, private cars, factories and business premises in Alexandria, which nestles beside some of South Africa's most affluent white suburbs.

Police killed a black woman near Graaf-Reinet in Cape province where they fired pistols to head off a crowd of about 250 blacks marching on a white housing area, a spokesman said.

At Witbank near Johannesburg, police arrested 641 people for holding an illegal gathering and used shotguns and teargas to drive off blacks stoning and petrol-bombing police patrols and private cars, he added.

More than 1,110 people have died in two years of protest. The upsurge of violence came as three members of a Commonwealth mission trying to promote dialogue between South Africa's white-dominated gov-

ernment and the black majority broke a low-key visit.

The delegation — former Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser, former Nigerian head of state Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo and World Council of Churches President Dame Nita Bartow — flew to Cape Town Sunday night.

Formation of a seven-member group of eminent persons was agreed by the 49-nation Commonwealth organisation last October as part of a compromise following British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's opposition to proposals for mandatory economic sanctions against Pretoria.

Police were Monday investigating an explosion at Mamelodi black township near Pretoria in which an armoured vehicle was damaged.

Earlier, a newspaper said Mr. Mandela, symbolic leader of the black movement against apartheid, needs surgery to remove gallstones. But Mr. Mandela's family has said he is in good health, and the prison service also denied Mr. Mandela needed surgery.

The mineworkers' union, with more than 100,000 black members, held its annual congress with 550 delegates over the weekend and held an outdoor rally in Soweto, the black township south west of Johannesburg, to announce its decisions.

U.S. Navy poised to guard key passages around the world

WASHINGTON (AP) — U.S. Navy planners say a Soviet ship buildup is threatening the world's sea lanes and President Ronald Reagan appears to be listening to their warnings.

In response to a news conference question last week, Mr. Reagan said U.S. bases in the Philippines are part of a U.S. effort to control the 16 vital "choke points" through heavily traveled sea passages.

Soviet Naval Forces at these points could interrupt the flow of oil, food and raw materials in time of war, Mr. Reagan suggested.

Navy public affairs officers subsequently issued a list of the 16 choke points and said they were in a report available to the White House.

Some U.S. military experts, however, note that choke points are as much of a problem for the Soviet Union as for the United States.

If Soviet Naval Forces want to "break out" to the North Atlantic, they must pass through several narrow lanes, the Greenland-Iceland-United Kingdom gap from the Barents and Norwegian seas or the Kattegat and Skagerrak from the Baltic Sea.

To reach the Atlantic through the Mediterranean, the Soviet Black Sea Fleet would have to pass the Dardanelles of Turkey and then through the Straits of Gibraltar between Spain and North Africa.

"Look at the map and you see that the Soviet Union has to worry about choke points too," said Michael K. MacGwire, a Brookings Institution expert on naval strategy.

The U.S. list of choke points ranges from the Panama Canal — less than 60 metres wide at points — to the open seas south of Africa and north of Britain. They are as close to home as the strait between Florida and Cuba and as distant from U.S. shores as the Makassar Strait between Borneo and Celebes in Indonesia.

Sikhs kill Hindu leader in Punjab

NEW DELHI (R) — Sikh extremists shot dead a Hindu leader near the Sikh holy city of Amritsar where militants and moderates are locked in a bitter struggle over control over the Golden Temple, police said.

Two gunmen killed Chaman Lal, president of the local branch of Shiv Sena, a right-wing Hindu group in Sikh-majority Punjab state, they said.

Sunday night's attack was the worst incident of violence in a day marked by rival shows of force by Sikh hardliners and moderates battling for the temple, their religion's holiest shrine.

More than 100,000 moderates vowed at a rally in the historic village of Anandpur Sahib to wrest control of the temple from student-militants who occupied it on Jan. 26.

At a rival gathering 160 kilometres away in Amritsar the militants pledged not to give up the temple complex without a fight.

Indian newspapers said the rallies had put both sides on collision course.

The showdown has threatened a fragile political stability in the state where Sikh extremists want to set up a separate Sikh nation known as Khalistan.

The moderates passed a resolution accusing the militants of leading Sikhs towards civil war.

"They are bent upon dividing Sikhs. Naked swords and firearms are threatening people who come to pray spreading hatred, fear and terror," the resolution said. "They are turning temples into places of battle."

The moderates' rally known as a Sarbat Khalsa (congregation of the pure) was held in a muddy field next to 322-year-old shrine where Sikhs first adopted their warrior tradition.

Punjab Chief Minister Surjit Singh Barnala, who has faced relentless extremist violence since coming to power in September, hinted that the state would act quickly and use force to oust the militants.

"If we cannot send police into the Golden Temple and it is taken as a sign of weakness and more and more arms are stockpiled, then who else can go in except the army," he said.

The Indian army stormed the complex in June 1984 at the cost of 1,000 lives to flush out extremists.

Meanwhile, a militant Hindu organisation threatened national protests if authorities failed to stop clashes with Muslims over a disputed shrine.

The All India Hindu Mahasabha (All India Hindu Congregation) said the Muslim protests in which six people have died and several hundred have been injured since Friday, amounted to contempt of court.

The violence broke out after a court reopened a shrine in the village of Ayodhya in northern Uttar Pradesh state to Hindu worshippers.

The group also hopes to achieve a negotiated settlement to the dispute over the remote, windswept islands, a British colony for more than 150 years.

Attempts to resume relations have broken down repeatedly over Britain's refusal to discuss the key issue of sovereignty and Argentina's refusal to formally end hostilities.

The delegation grouping Peronists Julio Auerio Amodeo and Julio Bordon and Radicals Federico Storani and Adolfo Gass expressed cautious optimism at a news conference Sunday.

"We have come to the United Kingdom to listen to what our colleagues in the parliament have to say and to give our opinion on subjects which concern us all," Mr. Gass said.

"We assume that only people who do not love a peaceful solution to our differences can be offended," British Conservative M.P. Cyril Townsend, one of the prime movers behind the visit, said.

"We must build bridges between our countries before anything can be achieved. Politicians on both sides can become out of touch with the situation."

The four Argentines, who will meet leaders of all main opposition parties during the visit, plan to hold discussions with MPs at the London-based Institute of International Affairs.

On Tuesday they will attend an all-party meeting set up by the International Parliamentary Union.

Disunited right-wing members of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's ruling party have balked at Foreign Office statements that a minister might meet the four congressmen, who arrived on a five-day visit.

"I am amazed that this should even be considered," said Member of Parliament Terry Dick.

Fellow Conservative Peter Bruinvels declared: "I don't think they should even be allowed into Britain at all."

The four were invited by the parliamentary-based British South Atlantic Council, whose long-term aim is to re-establish diplomatic ties cut when the two countries went to war over possession of the Falkland Islands four years ago.

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S. Korea arrests 100 opposition politicians

SEOUL (Agencies) — Leading South Korean dissident Kim Young-Sam was released Monday night from house arrest imposed to prevent him attending a meeting of opposition politicians.

Mr. Kim was due to preside over the meeting at the office of the Council for Promotion of Democracy (CPD) to discuss how to cope with a government crackdown on a campaign for 10 million signatures on a petition for direct presidential elections.

He was confined to his house for about 11 hours.

Police arrested about 100 opposition politicians and dissidents overnight and Monday in a continuing drive against the campaign.

They said they had questioned about 80 members of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKP) and the CPD, which is jointly led by dissidents Kim Dae-Jung and Kim Young-Sam.

Hundreds of riot police still ringed Kim Dae-Jung's house and people were not allowed in or out. Scores of supporters who tried to break the cordon were turned away Monday.

The two Kims have joined about 200 other opposition figures in signing a petition last week calling for election reforms despite government warnings that those involved in the campaign faced up to seven years in jail.

Kim Young-Sam told Reuters: "We will push ahead with the campaign. The people's struggle for democracy will be more intensified if the government takes tougher action against us. I am sure that our campaign will bring victory."

NKPD President Yi Min-U and about dozen other party MPs were briefly held Monday after a scuffle between opposition figures and some 1,000 riot police fringing the CPD office.

The United States has condemned the government crackdown and called for the lifting of restrictions against Kim Dae-Jung, South Korea's best known dissident who returned a year ago from two years of exile in the United States.

State Department Spokesman Charles Redman told reporters Washington was urging President Chun Doo Hwan's government to stop the crackdown. "It is inconsistent with basic democratic principles to deny citizens the right to petition their government," he said.

More than 400 students have been arrested this year for anti-government activities, half of them for supporting the signature campaign.

In a statement issued through a secretary Monday, Kim Young-Sam called for the reform campaign to remain non-violent.

"What we are doing now for democratisation is part of a Gandhi-style, non-violent and peaceful struggle," he said.

LONDON (R) — Britain has decided to break a diplomatic deadlock with Argentina by agreeing to an official meeting with a delegation of Argentine congressmen, official sources said Monday.

The four leading congressmen arrived in London Sunday on the first visit to Britain by Argentine parliamentarians since the two countries broke off relations and went to war over the Falkland Islands in 1982.

The sources said the government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher had decided that the delegation should be received by a junior minister at the Foreign Office.

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Column

New funeral planne after family buries wrong woman

PRESTIGEIGN, Wales (R) — Retired farm worker and his it sons are organising a second funeral after discovering they buried the wrong woman by mistaking her for their mother-in-law.

"You can imagine the terror shock we got," said George I. shock we got," said George I. shock we got," said George I.

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GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND ONAR SHARF
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SILENCE CAN BE GOLDEN

East-West vulnerable. South deals. NORTH: ♠ 865 ♣ K ♢ 1096 ♣ K9852

WEST: ♠ 10 ♣ J0872 ♢ 43 ♣ KQJ8752 EAST: ♠ J72 ♣ Q5 ♢ KQJ8752 ♣ 7

SOUTH: ♠ AKQ943 ♣ A9643 ♢ Void ♠ A10

The bidding: South West North East 2 ♠ Pass 2 NT Pass 3 ♠ Pass 4 NT Pass 5 ♠ Pass 5 ♠ Pass 5 NT Pass 6 ♠ Pass 7 ♠ Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: Jack of ♣.

Interfering in the opponents' auction can throw them off kilter. But it also can help them play the hand, as this deal from the International Team Trials shows.

North's two no trump response was controlling. South's five diamond showing, Black